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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The House Doorkeeper's Record.

Indicted for Larceny, Arson and Perjury.

Encouraging Political News from All Quarters.

Heavy Demands for Campaign Documents.

Investigation as to Government Printing

A Loose Way of Doing Business Generally.

MR. CLAPP'S RESIGNATION PROBABLE

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS TO BE CUT DOWN

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1876.

The Doorkeeper of the House—Indictments Against Him for Grand Larceny, Arson, Perjury and Blackmailing.

The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives have been enjoying a high carnival of investigation of Republican officials. The empty results of these efforts are well known to the people. This disposition to investigate the characters of public officers has extended within the last few weeks to the Democratic officers of the House of Representatives, the having been made to walk the plank, and the following transcript of official documents on file in the several courts of justice would rather seem to indicate that the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, in addition to having served in the Rebel army and having been Sergeant-at Arms of the Rebel Senate, has been varying his occupation since the war, and from Kentucky and Texas, where he last hails from, has left a trail which, were it not for the following papers, it would be difficult to believe that the House of Representatives had been so shamefully imposed upon. The witnesses of these various crimes are about twenty, the offenses were committed at various times and places. The last indictment for perjury explains how he escaped the penitentiary for his previous offenses. His two sons, James and John, appear to have participated in the case of arson and larceny. Both are now in the employ of the House, or rather on its pay rolls. It is only within a few days that these facts have come to the surface here. Whether the House can afford to make an issue with this representative of the Democratic masses remains to be seen:

Commonwealth Indictment for Grand Larceny against L. H. Fitzhugh *et al.* A True Bill—H. Roberts, foreman. April 22, 1871. Filed—Wm. A. Miller, clerk. Witnesses examined—D. W. Jones, A. Q. Paine, John Freeland and J. R. Shannon.

Lincoln Circuit Court, Commonwealth of Kentucky against L. H. Fitzhugh, James Fitzhugh and John Fitzhugh, of the crime of grand larceny, committed as follows, viz: The said L. H. Fitzhugh, James Fitzhugh and John Fitzhugh did, on the first day of February, 1871, in the county aforesaid, unlawfully and feloniously steal, take and carry away the goods the possession of D. W. Jones and J. R. Shannon the following named articles: Three white bed-spreads, worth more than four dollars; one dozen sheets, one dozen towels and half a dozen tablecloths, and various other articles unknown to the Grand Jury of the value of more than four dollars; the property of said Jones and Shannon, of the value of more than four dollars in specie, and converted the same to their own use, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

M. H. OWSLEY, Attorney for the Commonwealth (Eighth Judicial district) of Kentucky.

A copy—Attest: D. R. EDMISTON, Clerk Lincoln Circuit Court.

Commonwealth Indictment for Arson against Thomas Scott, &c.—A True Bill—H. Roberts, foreman. April 22, 1871. Filed—Wm. A. Miller, clerk. Witnesses examined—D. W. Jones, J. R. Shannon, Jacob Hughes, W. G. Saunders, Charlie Jones, James Guess, John Edmiston, Dr. J. D. Peters, Dr. Thomas Welch, C. W. Alexander, George Harlan and Nannie Jones.

Lincoln Circuit Court, the Commonwealth of Kentucky against Thomas Scott, Colonel L. H. Fitzhugh, John Fitzhugh and James Fitzhugh (the latter three white.) The Grand Jury of Lincoln county, in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, accuse Thomas Scott, Colonel L. H. Fitzhugh, John Fitzhugh and James Fitzhugh (the latter three white) of the crime of arson and as accessories in the burning and destruction by fire of the buildings and houses on the Crab Orchard Springs, and all sheds and shelters therein, committed as follows, viz: The said Thomas Scott did on the 4th day of February, 1871, in the county aforesaid, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously set fire to and burn that portion of the buildings and houses known as Crab Orchard Springs, situated and at the time in the occupancy of L. H. Fitzhugh and Mrs. Rebecca Jones, the said L. H. Fitzhugh, John Fitzhugh and James Fitzhugh having aided, assisted, abetted, encouraged, procured, commanded and employed and instigated the said Scott to set fire to, burn and destroy the buildings and property aforesaid, unlawfully, feloniously, and said burning having been done in consummation of said conspiracy, aiding and abetting unlawfully, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

M. H. OWSLEY, Attorney for the Commonwealth.

A copy—Attest: D. R. EDMISTON, Clerk Lincoln Circuit Court.

Commonwealth Indictment for False Swearing against L. H. Fitzhugh. A True Bill—Marquis Heiu, foreman. November 2, 1871. Filed—W. H. Miller, clerk. Witnesses examined—D. W. Jones and J. R. Shannon.

Commonwealth of Kentucky—Lincoln Circuit Court—against L. H. Fitzhugh. The Grand Jury of Lincoln county, in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, accuse L. H. Fitzhugh of the crime of false swearing, committed as follows, viz: The said L. H. Fitzhugh did, on the 18th day of April, 1872, in the county aforesaid, unlawfully, wilfully, feloniously, knowingly and corruptly, he having been sworn by the clerk of the Lincoln Circuit Court on an application for a continuance in said court in a prosecution therein pending against the said Fitzhugh and others for grand larceny, said clerk being legally authorized to administer oaths, it being a subject-matter and controversy upon which said could be and was legally sworn, and about which he was required to be sworn in order to obtain a continuance in said prosecution at the April term, 1872, of the Lincoln Circuit Court of the Commonwealth of Kentucky against him and others, utter, state and swear on said application for said continuance that the trunk in which the articles were and had been placed and held had no lock on it, and had not had for years, and that said trunk was an old and dilapidated trunk, when in fact and truth said trunk was locked and had a lock on the same, and said statements then and there made by said Fitzhugh were false and untrue, and he, the said Fitzhugh, knew untrue by the said Fitzhugh when so made, said statements having been made by said Fitzhugh in open court and in issue with the continuance aforesaid, against the dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

M. H. OWSLEY, Attorney for the Commonwealth (Eighth Judicial district) of Kentucky.

D. R. EDMISTON, A copy—Attest: Clerk Lincoln Circuit Court.

Extract from Deposition of Thomas F. Parnell, United States Marshal of Texas, showing attempted blackmailing by L. H. Fitzhugh, Doorkeeper of the United States House of Representatives.

Within four or five days after Mr. Peyton arrived in Austin I saw him in conference with Mr. Fitzhugh, of that place, and on the next day Mrs. Fitzhugh sent a message to my wife, requesting her to call upon her (Mrs. Fitzhugh) at her residence. Although she had had no acquaintance whatever with Mrs. Fitzhugh or her family, Mrs. Parnell complied with the request. Upon her arrival Mrs. Fitzhugh, with only a few preliminary words, unbusinessly told that Mr. Peyton, a relative of her husband, from Norfolk, Virginia, was in the city to make an investigation of my office; that she was authorized to make this proposition to Mrs. Parnell: that if she (Mrs. Parnell) would secure to them a sum of money sufficient to make it an object they would guarantee that Mr. Peyton would not make an adverse report of the affairs of my office. To this proposition Mrs. Parnell indignantly replied that my integrity must stand or fall by the investigation; that I only asked a fair investigation into the affairs of my office; that I did not rely upon the influence of powerful friends, but altogether upon this investigation to vindicate me. And she left Mrs. Fitzhugh at once and made known to me the facts of this interview. I thereupon requested her to take our son and call upon Mr. Peyton and inform him of all that had occurred. When she reached the hotel she sent up her card from the parlor to Mr. Peyton, who, instead of descending to the parlor to see her, sent word for her to come up to his room, and she was thus compelled to go with her son to Mr. Peyton's room, where she found Mr. Britton, who after some delay joined us. In the presence of her son she informed Mr. Peyton of all that had occurred at Mrs. Fitzhugh's. Mr. Peyton treated the matter with levity, and said he knew but little of Mrs. Fitzhugh.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS F. PURNELL,

U. S. Marshal Western District of Texas.

This answer is made by me away from my papers, but to the best of my knowledge, recollection and belief is true in every respect.

THOMAS F. PURNELL.

Sworn to before me this 23d day of November, 1875.

DAVID THOMSON, Notary Public, District of Columbia.

Encouraging Political News.

The Republican Resident Committee of this District, acting under the direction and auspices of the Congressional Committee, have already inaugurated an active documentary campaign. They are also in correspondence with the Chairmen of all the Republican State Committees and prominent leaders in the different sections of the country. The letters from these authoritative sources are of the most satisfactory character, and show thus early in the incipient movements of the campaign a degree of harmony and resolution on the part of the better class of citizens which augurs well for the results of October and November. Judging from the views expressed in the voluminous correspondence in the hands of the Secretary of the committee, and representing every section, the opinion is pronounced that the Republican party, if faithful to its time-honored principles, and if managed for the next seven months as discreetly as since the Democrats took possession of the House of Representatives, will carry every Northern State. The letters of the chairmen of the State committees also show that the people are seeking information upon the questions of the day with unusual avidity.

The Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Central Committee several days ago sent an order for documents which, if filled to the letter, would have made no less than half a million. The committee here will send about one hundred thousand to start with. The Indianian says that the action of the Democrats in the House has added thousands of recruits to the Republican ranks, and the reports from county committees say that the people everywhere are clamorous for campaign reading, so as to inform themselves. The Republicans of Indiana are in earnest, and are evidently determined in October, by the election of that excellent public servant, Godlove S. Orth, to the Supernatorial chair, to set the example of a glorious triumph for the chief magistrate's seat in November. The documents now ready for circulation demonstrate the line of policy upon which the Republican party propose to carry on the campaign. Amongst these we find the Amnesty Debate (Blaine, Garfield and Hill); the Growth of the Nation under Republican Rule (English and German); Vaticanism in Germany and the United States (in English and German); Record and Platform of the Democratic Party, Speech of Senator Morton; the National Finances and the Currency; High and Low Tariff and their Effects; Our Currency: Its Volume and Character; the Southern Question; the Conspiracy to Destroy the Union; Labor and Wages; Record of the Democratic Speaker; Centennial Celebration of American Independence; Senator Gordon's Civil Service Reform Debate in the Senate; Belknap's Impeachment; Escape of Witness Marsh (Mr. Bass' speech). The entire list embraces eighteen documents. It is proposed also to publish a number of the leading speeches delivered in Congress on important issues between the two parties. At the Republican Committee rooms in this city the campaign may be said to have fairly opened.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1876.

The Investigation of the Government Printing Office.

The House Committee on Printing has been engaged for some weeks past in the investigation of the affairs of the Government printing office, and expect to submit a preliminary report to the House in a few days. The investigation has been most thorough, most of the principal employees of the Government printing office having been on the stand, as also experts from New York, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Washington and elsewhere. The cash book, it is stated by the committee, at a certain date showed no cash on hand, yet it was ascertained that at that very time no less than $68,000 had accumulated from the wastage account. It was testified that a certain cash book had been used in the office since 1861. The committee subsequently ascertained that this book was bound in a species of American Russia leather, which was not manufactured until several years after 1861, and also that most of the entries in the book purporting to go back for a number of years had been summarized and entered on the back since the commencement of the investigation. On this point the committee say that certain employees committed perjury. Mr. Larcombe, the financial clerk, testified that no books were kept to show the amounts realized from the wastage, but simply memoranda. The committee submitted to experts in bookbinding a number of volumes bound for the Treasury Department, and for which the Government Printer had charged $1,800. The gentlemen reported that any responsible private binder would be glad to do the job for $600, and that $900 would then take a fair profit. It has also been demonstrated, the committee say, that false exhibits have been made to Congress from the *Congressional Record* and of printing the Revised Statutes, and the Supreme Court printing exhibits have been much less than the cost, and the object in so doing was to impress that the Government office could do the work much more cheaper than it could be done elsewhere. The deficiency has been made up out of other things, of which no record appears in the books. H. H. Clapp, it is stated, yesterday admitted to the committee that the books of the office did not give a correct idea of its transactions. He also admitted that the annual reports of the Congressional printer made to Congress were not correct. The gold leaf waste has amounted in the seven years the present Congressional printer has had charge to $15,000, of which no account whatever has been rendered. The amount of waste paper sold the office last year was $1,678,000. The committee think that at least $500,000 of this can be saved.

It is intimated to-night that Mr. Clapp, Superintendent of the Government printing office, has indicated an intention to resign.

Naval Appropriations to be Cut Down.

It is proposed by the House Committee on Appropriations to cut down the naval estimates $5,000,000, and to reduce the force of seamen 1,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1876.

BRITISH EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement shows the exports of the principal articles of British and Irish productions and manufactures from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the United States during the three months ending March 31, 1875 and 1876, respectively:

Articles.	1875.	1876.
Alkali, cwts.	540,748	493,093
Apparel and stores	£ 28,012	£ 17,801
Beer and ale barrels	12,464	7,181
Copper, unwrought, cwts.	...	20
Copper wrought, cwts.	70	117
Cotton, piece goods, yards	29,101,100	23,882,200
Earthenware and glass	£ 68,697	£ 185,081
Haberdashery	£ 220,147	£ 116,481
Hardware and cutlery	£ 166,364	£ 113,642
Iron, pig, tons	2,292	594
Bar, angle, bolt and rod, tons	726	574
Railroad of all sorts, tons	9,013	85
Tin plates, tons	29,744	21,643
Hoops and sheets, tons	464	442
Cast or wrought, tons	1,305	1,412
Old, for remanufacture, tons	958	1,251
Steel, unwrought, tons	2,469	1,724
Lead, pig, rolled, sheet, &c., tons	1	320
Linen piece goods, yards	37,075,500	30,560,500
Machinery, other than steam engines	£47,819	£71,935
Paper, writing and printing, and envelopes	1,431	534
Other kinds, cwt.	1,181	670
Salt, rock and white, tons	58,098	55,068
Silks, broad stuffs of silk or satin, yards	144,631	99,189
Ribbons of all kinds, yards	4,502	3,493
Other articles of silk only, yards	29,358	31,378
Articles of silk and other materials, yards	5,939	14,484
Spirits, British and Irish, gallons	16,504	91,100
Stationery, other than paper, &c	15,884	17,789
Tin, unwrought, tons	9,011	3,416
Wool, sheep and lambs	140,000	69,500
Woolen and worsted manufactures, yards	1,120,000	720,800
Worsted stuffs, yards	19,24,500	17,719,300
Carpets, yards	936,100	518,600

MR. BLAINE TO MAKE A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Blaine will on next Monday afternoon ask the House for permission to make a personal explanation, in which he will answer the various charges recently made against him in connection with railroad matters. He intends that the explanation shall cover the entire ground, and believes that it will be a sufficient and satisfactory answer to all the accusations against him. He says that before his statement appears in the regular Congressional proceedings he will communicate no hint of its nature to any person. He had delayed this long in order that he might obtain certain documents necessary to the statement, which were difficult of access, and he says that after his statement is made the Democrats are at liberty to investigate him at their pleasure. He claims to have no fear of Harrison, or of any of his accusers, and has only wanted the opportunity to make his individual explanation.

INDIANS STARVING THROUGH THE NEGLIGENCE OF AGENTS.

There are official reports to the Indian Bureau from Superintendent Nicholson, dated Lawrence, Kansas, 4th inst., in answer to the charges of the War Department that the Cheyennes were suffering through the negligence of their agents. The Superintendent says that last fall and early in the winter the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes were permitted to proceed to the Great Plains to hunt buffalo. They had been confined in camp and in the vicinity of the agency during the summer, and having suffered severely from sickness they were exceedingly anxious to go. The hunt to secure a change of air and diet. They suffered for want of ponies on the hunt, many of them dying from the fatal epizootic, which swept off many of the Government horses and mules at the Cheyenne Agency, thus rendering a successful hunt impossible and making their return to the agency very tedious. When these facts were known the Indians were called in, but owing to the losses of ponies could not reach the agency, and were reduced to the necessity of depending upon the military for temporary supplies until they could get within reach of help from their agent.

Indian Agent Hastings reports to the office here from the Red Cloud Agency, dated the 3d inst., that the Indians belonging to that Agency who had gone north to hunt the buffalo continued to arrive up to the last of March. He says the opinion that there were but few yet to come in. Had there been food to issue them on their arrival it would have been some satisfaction; but to find a comparatively empty warehouse and a limited supply of beef, the outlook was certainly discouraging. The Agent writes they had shown no signs of ugliness. He succeeded in keeping them in good spirits and under control by telling them that every effort was being made by the department to procure for them more food. The agent also writes that he learned from one of the half-breed scouts, who was with General Crook's expedition against the hostile camp, that it was a complete failure, with the exception of the killing of an old squaw and two children, and the destruction of about forty lodges, with a loss to the troops of four killed and six wounded. Seven hundred Indian ponies were captured, but were recaptured on the following day, with the exception of about seventy head. The agent denies the report that the Indians had mines of ammunition and abundance of supplies, saying five pound of powder, twenty of lead and six boxes of percussion caps was all that was found in the abandoned camp. It is generally known throughout this country that the "hostiles" do the principal part of their trading at points on the Missouri river. The agency Indians appear to take but little interest in what has transpired north, but the disastrous result may have a tendency to awaken the old feeling of superiority.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day agreed to recommend an immediate appropriation of $50,000 to provide subsistence for the Arizona Indians, whom General Sheridan reports as being driven to depredations by their absolute need of supplies.

THE GOVERMENT INSANE ASYLUM—THE TESTIMONY OF A FEMALE ATTENDANT—HOW PATIENTS ARE NEGLECTED.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department are still engaged in the examination of the Government Insane Asylum. A female witness testified to-day. She had been employed at the asylum and left there on the August following the assassination of President Lincoln; was there almost three years as attendant in Sprue ward; left there of her own accord, as work there was too hard upon her; she never saw the patients abused badly, but knew that the patients did not have proper clothing or proper food; was formerly an attendant at the Pennsylvania Hospital where the patients were treated a great deal better; she had had considerable experience as an attendant, and always attended female patients; did not know anything about the wards for male patients; the food was not sufficient, the tea being very poor and the meat often tainted; the rooms were cold in winter time; had seen the fingers of some of the lady patients frozen; during a Christmas week there were no fires had on and been required to put patients in rooms without any beds; there were no drying rooms attached to some of the wards; nothing could be done without the orders of Dr. Nichols, who is engaged so much outside that he cannot properly attend the patients; one time Dr. Nichols failed to go through the wards for three months; the visiting committee hurried through the wards and seldom looked into the rooms; she had seen vermin on the bed clothing when it came up from the laundry.

THE SAFE-BURGLARY CASE.

Colonel Whitley says that the indictment found against him by the Grand Jury of this District for complicity in the safe-burglary conspiracy is not worth the paper that it is written upon, as he ran in his possession a letter from the Attorney General, written at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Hon. J. Proctor Knott, granting him immunity from punishment for any of these matters, in which he acted as the mere agent of others. He says he had a conversation with the Attorney General, who expressed his opinion, and that previous to coming to this city he consulted with counsel as to legal authority upon the questions involved. He says his immunity was not a contract between himself and Messrs. Harrington or any of the others, but that he would tell the whole story, keeping back nothing, which he intends to do when he goes before the grand jury. Lillington, of Somerville, the New York lawyer, who was indicted with him, and Nettleship, will be used as witnesses, but neither of these can give evidence except as against Harrington, and to show the details of the conspiracy; that neither of them knew Babcock in the affair, as Babcock was sharp enough not to let any of them know of his being connected with it. He expresses the opinion that Harrington had "lit out," that is, left the country, though of this he says he has no positive knowledge. He thinks that the indictment against himself was engineered by the District Ring to clinch him as much as possible, and keeping with the rule adopted in many similar cases at this time, "to let no innocent witness escape." He does not think the safe conspiracy will be tried for several months, but says he will return to this city when ever summoned, and that he, Nettleship, and Somerville will be glad when it is over and their consciences relieved. He also says that Somerville came to this city and gave evidence before the committee and Grand Jury at his solicitation, and that no one is not think that, under all the circumstances, as they came forward on their own motion and gave testimony, they should have been indicted. Each has given the required bail to be present when wanted.

Colonel Frank Howe, of New York, was before the Grand Jury in the safe-burglary case to-day. It will be remembered that Colonel Howe is the party who Mr. Madge says introduced Carter to him before the burglary, and who was in this city Friday or Sunday after the burglary at the Arlington Hotel, where, it is alleged, they had an interview with Harrington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1876.

BY ALL MEANS.

A resolution has been prepared by a Republican member of the House, to be offered to-morrow, proposing that the investigations now in progress shall be conducted with open doors.

DONN PIATT'S CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES.

Donn Piatt, not feeling fully satisfied with the publication of his biography, given in the Cowles-Bregg case, furnishes the following: "This is precisely what I testified to in the Cowles business. I closed as follows: This is all I know about it. From this it will appear that I was employed by Cowles to appear for him in procuring a contract. After investigating I contented with my treatment and alarmed at what I believed a fraudulent expenditure of money, I withdrew. I notified the Secretary of this that he might have a record, and I considered it my duty to notify Mr. Garfield. This is all that I did. I never have interfered in the affair since, one way or the other; never have thrown a straw in the way of Cowles or made any demand on him directly or indirectly."

The Whisky Trials.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—In the Febrenbach crooked whisky case to-day Colonel James J. Brooks was called to the stand for the cross examination. Witness examined the books of John R. Beals, storekeeper. They were written up to April 7. He did not know whether they were correct or not. He found that the distiller failed to make entries required by law. He failed to make entries of sales and fermentations. Witness examined some of Williams & Todd's books. M. Todd, a gauger, and found the gauger's report false. Todd certified to the tax being paid on twenty-two barrels of whisky; whereas witness has the stamps in his possession for those numbers uncancelled, which he got from Febrenbach's distillery. Witness said the storekeeper's books were kept upon the idea that nine tubs were running, notwithstanding three had been shut off. When witness seized the distillery he found certain packages of spirits in an outhouse. The law had been complied with on the barrels in the warehouse. The stamps found had been used before. They were pasted around the edge, but not in the middle. Todd reports that he withdrew the twenty-two packages mentioned with certain serial numbers. The storekeeper certifies that he received them in due form, and also reports that he released these packages. The gauger reports that he affixed tax-paid stamps on them prior to release. All of this will be shown to be false, for witness had the stamps of those numbers in his possession, and Todd the gauger's signature was not on them.

Suspension of a Savings Bank.

CHICAGO, April 22.—The Cook County Savings Bank has suspended as a bank of deposit, and will immediately wind up its affairs. Its liabilities are $95,000 in deposits and $60,000 which the directors have loaned it. Its assets are $150,000, besides $15,000 in judgment notes, which are of some account. There are 600 depositors, mostly Scandinavians, who, the directors affirm, will receive nearly, if not quite, dollar for dollar. The bank has been in a feeble condition for a long time.

BULLETIN OF STEINWAY SALES NO. 75

Made by H. Kleber & Bro.

Joseph White, Esq., bought a Steinway Square.

H. Eckert, Esq., bought a Steinway Square Grand.

John Barton, Esq., bought a Steinway Square Grand.

Jas. Hamilton, Esq., Greensboro, bought a Steinway Upright.

Mrs. D. C. Barclay bought a Steinway Double Round.

J. F. McDonald, Esq., bought a Steinway Square.

Joseph E. Hess, Esq., bought a Steinway Square.

John Cook, Esq., bought a Steinway Square.

Mrs. J. Falier bought a Steinway Square.

B. H. Ring, Esq., bought a Steinway Square.

J. Hamilton bought a Steinway Square. And many others.

H. Kleber & Bro., the Sole Agents, sell Steinway's on easy monthly payments and greatly reduced prices.

Buy White River

put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Turkish Insurrection.

FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS HOPED FOR—A CAMP OF OBSERVATION ESTABLISHED—FORCIBLE INTERFERENCE RECOMMENDED.

LONDON, April 22.—A dispatch from Berlin says it is understood that Turkey has refused to continue negotiations with the Northern powers and prolong the armistice, under the impression that the alliance between the three Emperors has been weakened. As this supposition has now proved to have been unfounded, it is hoped in diplomatic circles that the Porte will ultimately consent to further negotiations, a course which is also being pressed upon her by England.

A dispatch from Constantinople says an imperial decree has been published ordering the formation of a camp of observation at Scutari, in Albania, for the purpose of watching the attitude of Montenegro, but the report that the Porte had decided to declare war against Montenegro is unfounded.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* special dispatch from Berlin says that it is again proposed that, in the event of all other means of restoring peace in the Turkish provinces failing, Austria should intervene forcibly. It is reported that the powers now view this proposal favorably and its acceptance is probable. Austria would in that event intervene as the representative of the powers collectively.

Another dispatch from Constantinople says that it is understood that Montenegro has been notified that unless she maintained strict neutrality, Turkish troops will immediately cross the frontier.

VIENNA, April 22.—Authentic intelligence received here contests the accuracy of Mouktar Pasha's statement in his dispatch to the Turkish Government, dated Tuesday last, that Montenegrins participated with the insurgents in the engagements during Mouktar's recent advance toward and return from Nova Pazar, instead of Nicsic. On the contrary, the Prince of Montenegro has recently renewed his offer to revictual Nicsic.

NO DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.—The English and Russian Ambassadors have had an interview with the Grand Vizer. The conferences resulted in the announcement that the Porte intends no declaration of declaring war against Montenegro.

Spain.

A STORMY LEGISLATIVE SESSION—TREASURY OPERATIONS UNDER THE REPUBLIC.

SAN SEBASTIAN, April 22.—The Cortes of Guipuzcoa held a very stormy sitting yesterday, which terminated in the refusal of the Deputies for San Sebastian to further participate in the debates. The inhabitants and many of the Deputies declare that if the *fueros* are in anywise curtailed, the Basque provinces will seize the first favorable opportunity of definitely separating from Spain, and proclaiming their independence under foreign protection.

MADRID, April 22.—It is understood that Senor Salaverria, Minister of Finance, will propose in the Cortes the legalization of the Treasury operations under the Republic.

Don Pedro Salaverria, Minister of Finance, presented the budget for the financial year beginning July 1st, to the Cortes to-day. The revenue is estimated at 663,000,000 pesetas, and the expenditures at 659,000,000 pesetas. One hundred and seventy-two millions pesetas are appropriated to the service of the national debt, and 157,000,000 pesetas to the War and Navy Departments. The budget also makes provision for the payment of the overdue coupons.

ROME, April 22.—Ex-Queen Isabella has written a letter to the Pope asking him to intervene with her son, King Alfonso, in connection with the religious question.

MADRID, April 23.—Senor Salaverria, Minister of Finance, on submitting the budget to the Cortes yesterday, announced that he would retain extraordinary war taxes for service of debt increase, land tax 10 per cent., also for abolishing the consumption twenty-five per cent., and make a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in the salaries of the clergy and some civil functionaries. By this means the interest, after 1877, to pay a third part of the public debt. Interest would be paid in full when the capital of the debt should be reduced by the process of redemption that 180,000,000 pezaos would be sufficient for all payments.

ILLNESS OF CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

LONDON, April 24.—A Madrid dispatch says the Spanish Government has consented to suspend the collection of the forced war loan from billeting of soldiers upon English residents while negotiations with Great Britain on the subject are pending.

Italy.

MEETING OF THE ACADEMIA LYNCEI.

ROME, April 23.—A meeting of the Academia Lyncei was held to-day. Signor Sella presided and presented new members. Among the distinguished persons who attended the meeting were Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, the American Minister, Dr. Mommsen, the historian of Rome, and General Moltke.

The ill-health of Cardinal Antonelli again excites serious apprehension. The Pope was closeted with him a long time on Friday.

NEWSPAPER SEQUESTRATED.

LONDON, April 24.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Times* reports that the *Osservatore Romano* newspaper was sequestrated yesterday for publishing the Pope's protest, thanking the Italian Government for his letter to Signor Meinghetti, in which a violent attack was made on Italian law, rendering priests liable to military conscription.

France.

ELECTIONS—NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, April 23.—The second elections were held to-day for members of the Chamber of Deputies in the Thirteenth arrondissement and St. Denis. M. Cantagrel, Radical, was elected in the former district, receiving 5,580 votes against 1,250 for M. Perron, Bonapartist. In St. Denis, M. Camille See, Radical, was elected by a vote polling 6,308 votes to 5,763 for M. Duverdier, Radical. General Wimpffer, who appeared as a candidate at the first election, withdrew from the contest.

Le Soir states that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is considering the basis of a commercial treaty with the United States. It is proposed to reduce French silks and wines on an advantageous footing as to the tariff in the United States, while France in return is to subject American cotton to only a nominal import duty.

Great Britain.

ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT—FATAL EXPLOSION—THE GLASGOW FIRE—MOVEMENTS OF THE QUEEN.

LONDON, April 22.—Mr. Duff, Conservative, has been elected a member of Parliament from the North Division of the county of Norfolk, to fill the vacancy caused by the disease of Hon. Frederick Walpole.

Mr. Fred P. Dore, the Canadian Government's Emigration Agent here, writes to the *News* asserting that no famine prevails in Gaspe, as has been reported, and that there is only local distress among the outlying fishermen in consequence of the unusual snow blockade.

An explosion of powder to-day, during the operations in a new railway tunnel in course of construction near Neath, Glamorgan County, South Wales, caused the roof to fall, burying all the workmen. Thirteen dead bodies have been recovered and more have been recovered. The search for victims of the disaster continues.

GLASGOW, April 22.—The *Herald* was published as usual to-day. Its premises were somewhat damaged by fire and water last night.

PORTSMOUTH, April 22.—Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice, with their suite, arrived here from the Continent to-day and proceeded to Windsor.

CALCUTTA, April 22.—A telegram published in the *Pioneer* to-day, announces that seventeen persons implicated in the murder of Mr. Margary, of the English expedition, will be executed at Bhamo, Burmah, on the 5th, in the presence of the British Escort.

DISTURBANCE IN BUSTAR ENDED.

LONDON, April 24.—A telegram from Calcutta to the *Times* announces that the disturbance in Bustar is over.

PAPER MILL BURNED.

LONDON, April 23.—Somerville's paper mills, near Bristol, were burned. Loss estimated at £70,000. Five thousand workmen are thrown out of employment.

SERVIAN MILITIA ORDERED TO PREPARE FOR SERVICE—NICSIC TO BE REVICTUALED AT ANY COST—NOTE FROM THE PORTE TO THE POWERS—A CRISIS.

LONDON, April 24.—The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin reports that the Servian war office has ordered all militiamen to prepare for a foreign campaign. It is considered, however, exceedingly improbable that Servia will go to war unless she is attacked by Turkey.

A dispatch to the Russian telegraphic agency says an order has been sent from Constantinople to revictual Nicsic for six months at any cost. It seems unlikely that Servia and Montenegro will remain unaffected. If the Turks are victorious they will attack the principal cities.

The Eastern crisis has reached a moment when it is for force to pronounce the last word.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says the Porte intends to issue a circular note to the Powers, reminding them of their promise to make no demands beyond those contained in Count Andrassy's note. The Grand Vizier's position is shaken. Sadyk Pasha and Hussein Avani are mentioned as his possible successors. The appointment of the latter would mean war with Servia.

The Servian troops are to march to the frontier to-day ostensibly for manœuvre.

The Turks concentrated at Nisch are reported to number 40,000, and have twenty Krupp batteries.

The *North German Gazette* comments in a tone of approval on the plan for armed intervention by Austria, and says the consent of the great powers is assured.

Germany.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S RAILWAY SCHEME DISCUSSED—DEFECTS IN THE PRESENT LAWS.

LONDON, April 22.—A special dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Berlin says: "The directors of the various railways of Germany not belonging to the Government held a conference here and discussed Prince Bismarck's railway scheme. They have published a joint memorial strongly adverse to, and denying the necessity or practicability of Prince Bismarck's project, and proposing as an alternative and preferable remedy for the existing defects an Imperial Railway law, regulating the powers and duties of railway companies throughout the Empire. They suggest the creation of separate imperial courts to take cognizance of railway questions."

Marine News.

LONDON, April 22.—The steamships Assyria, China and Colombo, from New York, have arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, April 23.—The steamer Germanic, from New York, has arrived, the steamer Wisconsin, at Liverpool.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1876.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill in regard to citizenship, and to define certain rights of United States citizens in foreign countries and the duties of diplomatic and consular officers, and advocacy of it.

Mr. Cox offered a substitute, and said he would have his argument printed in the *Record*, and then the House, after reading the bill and substitute and arguments, would be able to vote intelligently.

Mr. REAGAN objected to the setting aside the bill which permitted aliens to hold real estate in this country, which provides how marriages in foreign countries between a United States citizen and an alien may be contracted and solemnized.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till Wednesday, and then the House took up the bill reported by the Chairman of the Committee on the Freedman's Bank to amend the charter of that institution.

Mr. BRADFORD offered a substitute for the first three sections, and supported it by a long speech. These sections require the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a good and competent man to take charge of and wind up the affairs of the bank, the Secretary to retain general supervision.

Without action the House adjourned, after Mr. STEVENSON had introduced a bill to abolish the Board of Health of the District of Columbia.

CROOKED DEBT STATEMENTS.

Old Charges of Fraud Renewed—Statement by an ex-Clerk in the Treasury Department.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—The *Times* will publish to-morrow some statements made to one of its reporters by Sergeant George Prender, in charge of the signal station here before he left Washington last night, where he will testify before the Commitee on Expenditures of the Treasury Department. Prender's statement is the substance of that he was Chief Bookkeeper Clerk in the Treasury Department under Secretary McCulloch, and that while so engaged he discovered that great frauds were being practiced upon the Government; that each public debt statement reported money in the Treasury that was not on hand, while the Government was paying three per cent. for money to meet temporary necessities. He also discovered that hundreds of thousands of dollars of Government money was placed in the hands of confederates outside of the department who loaned it back to the Government as individual funds and drew interest on it

The Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1876

THE experts from Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $856,535.

NO MORE San Domingo performances, remember, President GRANT. We have enough of chaos here at home.

THE *Courier-Journal* is now trying to ruin Secretary BRISTOW'S chances for the Presidency by coming out in his favor.

A MALE child with one head and two faces was born in Alabama last week. His parents should christen him "HENDRICKS."

CAULFIELD assures Secretary BRISTOW that he stands before CAULFIELD'S committee "exonerated of even a suspicion." What is it to be "exonerated *of* a suspicion?"

THE New York *Express* speaks of DAVID A. WELLS as the man "whom the Republicans would not permit to go to Congress." He is also the man whom the Democrats do not intend to permit to go to the United States Senate.

THE *Post* drops into political poetry. SHAKESPEARE once described the work of the Hecates of the Democracy, and the food on which that party feeds:

"Round about the cauldron go:
In the poisoned entrails throw"—

—and so forth, *ad nauseam*.

THE General Government pays out thousands of dollars every year to detect crime and punish its perpetrators, but the *Post* considers it the height of wickedness to apply any part of its funds to the suppression of illegal voting and the prevention of frauds upon the ballot-box. TWEED thought so, too, but the people think otherwise.

THE number of immigrants arriving at New York this year is thus far not one-half that of last year. This is due, principally, to the discouraging accounts sent from this country to Europe, and because in the present state of business the class of people here who pay the passage of their friends are deterred from doing so until times change for the better.

THE United States does not by any means enjoy a monopoly of corrupt practices. The Assize Court of Paris is about to hold an extraordinary session for the trial of fifty-one prisoners holding public offices, accused of defrauding that municipality of its revenues, amounting to several million dollars, derived from the great central markets.

"TUPPENNY" WILLIAMS, the butter nut jeans clad nominee for Governor of Indiana, has so strong a presentiment of defeat that he is still hesitating about accepting the nomination. Somebody, however, has got to be offered as a sacrifice on the horns of the Hoosier Democratic altar, and "the great Lincoln Democrat of the centennial year" will make as good a victim as anybody.

THERE are veins of silver in all lead mines, and sometimes, at rare intervals, a flash of genuine wit lightens up the darkness of "Sunset" COX radiantly. This is the remark he made concerning the Democratic leader of the House, a day or two ago: "I am reminded by my friend from Illinois that I have no war record. That is true, and even his is stricken out of the *Congressional Record!*"

THE English Parliament is considering a bill giving counsel the right to sue their clients for their fees, and clients the right to sue their counsel for negligence or incompetence. A London journal says it "seems to wound the feelings of the English profession;" but there would seem to be no good reason why the contract between the two should not be placed on a footing with other contracts.

THE House Journal Clerk, having resigned in order to escape dismissal, the Assistant Journal Clerk should now be invited to walk the plank. It turns out that he was tried by General JOE HOOKER during the war upon the charge of having committed desertion, was found guilty, and served out his sentence until the end of the war. It is possible, however, that these facts secured his appointment.

THE Richmond *Dispatch* says that the connection of General HANCOCK with the trial of Mrs. SURRATT will forever preclude him from any public office in this country. If, as is asserted in some quarters, WILKES BOOTH is really yet alive, he should materialize without an instant's delay. It looks as though his vindiction were going to be a leading issue of the Democratic Presidential campaign this year.

HEARSAY BARTLEY, who was so summarily non-suit ed in his case against Secretary BRISTOW, acted, it appears, as attorney in one hundred and nine cotton cases that have been brought before the Treasury Department for adjustment, of which number one hundred and eight cases have been decided in favor of the client, a single claim allowed was fearfully cut down. The Secretary wouldn't cotton to him, and hence his grudge against that officer.

THE testimony of DON PIATT, the boss editorial purist of the age, who takes tithes of all that he can get, and thanks Heaven he is not as other men, is valuable for at least one thing. It completely clears General GARFIELD of all complicity with the moth exterminating business. It is, doubtless, a case where rogues fell out, but there is not the slightest reason for supposing that GARFIELD did anything but his duty in the matter, Cadman as he was of the Committee on Appropriations.

MASSACHUSETTS has an elephant on her hands in the shape of a half-finished paper palace, which was to have cost $650,000, but which will cost fully $2,000,000 by the time it is ready to receive the two or three hundred public paupers for whom it is designed. And this for public paupers when honest, hard-working men and women are daily being sold out of house and home because they cannot pay the taxes and interest due on their humble dwellings. A good deal of insane enthusiasm has been shown in the extravagant system under which the lunatic paupers of the old Bay State are taken care of.

CONGRESSMAN CAULFIELD, Chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice, who has been sending out calumnies against the President, through the press, because the latter approved of measures to prevent illegal voting in New York city, was unwarrantably tainted during the war, for connection with a conspiracy of the Knights of the Golden Circle to release rebel prisoners confined at Camp Douglas, and only escaped conviction on technicalities. The Chicago *Journal* also charges that he holds his present seat by means of illegal voting and election frauds. No wonder that he is sensitive on the subject.

THE Connecticut Supreme Court has decided that ballots evidently intended for a man who is a candidate for office are to be counted, even if there is a small error in the names. This decision establishes a sound principle in political law, namely, that the intent of the voter is the main thing to be considered; that the object of voting is to ascertain that intent, and that to allow any trivial technicality, such as a mere clerical error, to defeat the expression of his will, robs the citizen of his political right and subverts the entire purpose of our political system. The decision is a bitter reflection on the arbitrary action of the Democratic judiciary of New Hampshire, last year, in throwing out the ballots for "NATT" HEAD, Republican candidate for State Senator, on the ground that he was christened "NATHANIEL."

THE run upon the different United States sub-Treasuries and depositaries for silver for change still continues. The immediate effect of this is to make fractional currency somewhat scarce. Congress does not intend to authorize any more fractional currency. There is no danger that there will be any scarcity of silver for the redemption of fractional currency, because there are only $42,000,000 outstanding, of which perhaps $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 are lost or destroyed, and $10,000,000 perhaps will be floating around for some time. There is only the danger of hoarding that is incident to any change in the system of paper money back to a coin system. There is complaint about the sending of drafts West for change, but it is believed that silver drafts will satisfy the demand. The silver bill now before the Senate proposes to enlarge the facilities for the use of silver, and it is possible that something may be done to make the legal-tender bills of one and two dollars exchangeable at the sub-Treasuries and depositories for coin, so as to prevent the exhaustion of small change.

WHAT DAVENPORT IS CHARGED WITH.

The following condensed statement of the facts in the case of DAVENPORT, the New York Supervisor of Elections, is from the Chicago *Tribune*, and presents the history of the affair very concisely. The President has been charged with having taken $35,000 from the Secret Service fund of the Treasury and with having paid the money to Supervisor DAVENPORT with the corrupt purpose of using that sum in carrying the Presidential election for GRANT in 1872. The *Tribune* says:

"The money was received by John I. Davenport, a United States Commissioner of New York, who acted as Chief Supervisor of Elections at the election of 1872, and was disbursed by him, as it is claimed, for the lists of voters prepared as a check upon the frauds at the ballot-box. The money was paid out of the Secret Service fund, and, as ex-Attorney General Williams testifies, on the express orders of the President. This is the story in brief. It has furnished certain newspapers with an opportunity for announcing that the nation has been disgraced by the corruption of its Chief Executive, and to suggest by indirection, if not outright, that General Grant be impeached.

To understand the merits of the case, it is necessary to go back to the election of 1868. The frauds on the ballot-box in New York city in that election were the grossest and most shameless ever perpetrated up to that time, and only equaled by the bold attempt at robbing and stuffing by the thieves in the recent town election in South Chicago. The consequence of this system of frauds was that Mr. Seymour, the Democratic candidate for President, received a majority in New York city which was 10,000 in excess of any previous or honest majority, and 20,000 in excess of Tilden's majority in the "tidal wave" election of 1874. The votes for these years were as follows:

1868.	
Seymour	109,310
Grant	47,708
Democratic majority	60,578
1872.	
Greeley	77,814
Grant	54,997
Democratic majority	23,117
1874.	
Tilden (Dem.)	87,436
Dix (Rep.)	44,908
Democratic majority	42,528

Thus, after a growth of six years and in one of the most exciting elections that ever occurred, the Democratic majority of New York city fell short of that of 1868 by nearly 20,000, and Greeley's majority was nearly 40,000 less. No better evidence of the frauds of 1868 could be desired. Indeed, the robbing and stuffing of the ballot-boxes were practically admitted, and the outrage was so great as to fasten the attention of Congress. It was mainly on account of the frauds in New York city that Congress passed the act (Revised Statutes, Sec. 2,011) providing for the appointment by the United States Judges of Supervisors of Election (two for each voting precinct in cities and towns of over 20,000 inhabitants, whenever Representatives in Congress are voted for. It was in the general election of 1872 that this law was first applied to prevent and reduce the frauds of New York city, with the result already noted.

The John I. Davenport who is said to have been paid $35,000 for the preparation of voting lists, was the Chief Supervisor in the New York District,—a position provided by the law,—and superintended the supervision of the voters' lists. Among the duties of his position defined in Revised Statutes, Sec. 2,026, is the following:

The Chief Supervisor shall prepare and furnish all necessary books, forms, blanks, and instructions for the use and direction of the Inspectors of Election in the several cities and towns in their respective districts; * * * and shall personally superintend the registry lists, when recessary, lists of the persons who may register and vote, or either, in their respective voting districts; and for the purpose of the same the names of those on any such list whose right to register or vote is honestly doubted to be verified by proper inquiry, and examination at the respective places by them assigned as their residences.

This is precisely what Mr. Davenport did. He had a complete list of voters made for New York city. That list enabled him and his subordinates to check the frauds, and the result was a decrease of 40,000 in the Democratic majority. Probably by reason of this list, and the facilities it afforded for revising the registry, the New York city had the first honest election that has been held there for many years.

THE current number of the *British Quarterly* has an article on "The Balance of Power," which is peculiarly interesting not only because it shows so clearly the growth and force of the system of alliances and guarantees by which it was attempted to restrain the strong and protect the weak, and thus secure the peace of Europe, but for its not less clear exposition of the steps by which the balance of power has been completely overthrown, so that now there is no security for peace except such as may exist in the selfish interest of the great nations. The German Empire now far surpasses any other European State in military power, and could only be successfully resisted by a combination of the rest. The concluding observations of the paper are very suggestive, and will be helpful to all Americans who watch with interest the movement of European affairs:

"The balance of power, as it was understood fifty years ago, and down to a more recent time, has been totally destroyed; no alliances can be said to exist between any two great powers, but each stands by itself, follows a distinct course of policy, free from any engagements to the rest, except on some isolated points; the minor States can appeal to no certain arrangement or fixed general principle for protection, except, perhaps, as far as the neutrality of Switzerland and Belgium is concerned; and, for the first two centuries there has not been a time at which all confidence in public engagements and common principles of international law has been so grievously shaken. Where the reign of law ends, the reign of force begins, and we trace the inevitable consequence of this dissolution of legal international ties in the enormous augmentation of military establishments, which is the curse and the disgrace of the present age. Every State appears to feel that its security depends on arming the whole virile population, and maintaining in what is called a state of peace all the burdens of a complete armament; indeed, the most barbarous ages, and those most sanguinary wars there were, doubtless, fewer men under arms, and less money spent in arming them, than at the present day. We do not speak of the sufferings of our forefathers, in the balance of power. It is impossible to regulate or control the growth and development of their forces, which depend not on territorial possessions alone, but on their industry, their credit, their natural resources and their internal institutions. It is impossible to weigh their relative power and influence in nice or golden scales, nor can we always compel them *"parcere subjectis et debellare superbos."* But the recognition of certain mutual obligations and principles of public law is the fundamental condition of civilization itself. Nothing can be more certain in modern history than that the States of Europe should exist without alliances, without mutual confidence, without a common system based on the principle of justice and of peace, the world is in dread of the strong, the strong armed to the teeth against each other. We trust that, before another great catastrophe arises from this state of disguised hostility, a truer balance of power may be established by a return to sounder principles; for peace can never be secure unless it is protected by the concurrent and loyal leading nations of the world, and by their determination to oppose a combined resistance to those who have no object but their own aggrandizement and ambition.

WHILE the winter wheat crop in this country is on the whole doing finely, the cold, wet weather in Europe has given a very firm tone to their markets, and has caused large supplies to be sent over from this side. All accounts agree that the acreage of England will show a decided falling off from a year ago, the farmers of that country concentrating their attention more and more upon cattle raising. The course of wheat in the immediate future depends to a very large extent upon the invisible supply in the hands of farmers in Europe as well as in this country. The visible stocks there, and here, are said to be larger by nearly one-half than at this time a year ago, and it is indicated that as soon as navigation fully reopens, which will be in a few weeks, it will be difficult for the market to advance much more, on account of the largely increased supplies that will come in from the hands of the farmers. The latest cablegrams say that the chances of hostilities in Eastern Europe keep the grain markets in a state of suspense, and it is evident that the Russian grain trade will be more impeded by hostilities than it has been for some time, through the mere fears of declaration of war, which would endanger grain cargoes shipped on board Russian vessels. Speaking of the steadily increasing wheat acreage in the West, the New York *Bulletin* says:

"That section has now completely won the contest for supremacy among the grain growing countries of the world. Russia, formerly our superior in competition, now openly concedes that she is vanquished by us. A few days ago, the cable informed us that English farmers are turning their lands to other uses than wheat growing, for the very significant reason that they can no longer compete in that grain with the United States. Clearly, a vast development awaits Western agriculture; and there is no section of country to which prosperity is so certainly promised for the next few years as that."

THE New York *Evening Post* thinks it is possible that the Secretary of the Treasury may consent to modify his order in regard to the sale of $5,883,600 new fives so that home investors can have a chance to bid for the bonds. "By so doing," that paper says: "he will without doubt get a larger price for his bonds, and, further, he will relieve himself from the suspicion, which we believe to be unjust, that the part of the order which excludes all bids for a less amount than $500,000 was designed to favor large bankers either in or out of the recent Syndicate." The Secretary will *not* rescind the order, or make any change in the terms of the circular. The half million limit will be carried out, notwithstanding that it would seem wiser to let a man of a thousand dollars or its multiple have the same chance that a man of a half million has; since, outside of the fact that this is a Republican Government in the interest of the people, it would be more profitable to the Government to let small bidders in.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The 5th of May comes slowly.

Bonanza Jones' argentiferous speech is to be made to-day.

The banana crop in Louisana is the largest ever grown there.

Custer is said to be a dead shot. Not with his mouth, certainly.

A valuable horse and buggy belonging to President Grant have been stolen.

The sweetest mouth in the world is the one that speaks the least scandal.

The latest from the Black Hills: the man who had money enough to get back.

The Keeley motor "promises" to materialize between now and the 15th of June.

New York city shelters twenty lonesome widows worth more than $1,000,000 apiece.

A windmill manufactory has been established in Kansas. There is one at Washton, also.

The wheat reports from the West are generally favorable; ditto the fruit, except peaches.

There are eighty-four miles of solid walking laid out inside the Centennial buildings.

Bar-barity. A couple of West Virginia lawyers stabbed each other almost to death, the other day.

The Mary Merritt, whose case is now residing so much talk in Congress, is a vessel and not a woman.

The President will this week commission some one to supply the omission in the British mission.

Hell Gate is to be blown open about the first of August. Brooklyn and New York expect an increase of population.

The "Spring opening" at the Mackinaw Straits is indefinitely postponed this year, on account of the weather.

An Illinois judge who owned three farms two years ago is now piling lumber for a living in Missouri. The old story.

Perkins, of the Cincinnati *Times*, is so brilliant that his friends are compelled to look at him through smoked glass.

The gross product of lumber during the past year, in the Northwest, was 18,413,572 feet greater than the aggregate for 1874.

Now by Saint Paul the work goes bravely on. There are said to be nearly one hundred women preachers in this country.

The first cash paid into the Centennial fund from California was $500 forwarded by some Chinese residents of San Francisco.

John Jacob Astor and William B. Astor have each recently given $25,000 to the funds of St. Luke's Hospital, New York city.

The New York theatrical managers are rejoicing that the Moody and Sankey revival is over. They say it damaged their business greatly.

One monthly and seven weekly papers were established last week, and two dailies, six weeklies and five monthlies died during the same period.

There are petitions before the Committee on Banking and Currency, signed by over a million persons, asking a repeal of the Resumption Act.

It is intimated that should Winslow return two well-known Boston men will put in a sudden disappearance. Then he should be hired to come back.

Twenty-five practical mechanics are coming from Berlin to the Centennial to examine American manufactures and industry in all their branches.

The other day a Brooklyn lawyer, in an idiotic scuffle (not with his tongue) with a fellow lawyer, so wrenched his spinal column as to produce paralysis.

Peoria is the largest distilling point in the United States, and will pay this fiscal year over $7,500,000 revenue to the Government on distilled spirits alone.

A careless New York barber almost cut off a customer's ear, the other day, and paid $350 damages rather than have the victim get up on his other ear about it.

In New York city, last week, $350 worth of flowers were laid on the grave of a pet dog, and six people committed suicide because they couldn't get enough to eat.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* suggests that the best way to tender the noble red man a copy of the Bible is to reach it to him on a bayonet. See the point?

Major Poore, the veteran Journalist and clerk of the printing records of the United States Senate, is preparing a Centennial Congressional Directory, covering the last century.

The tramp nuisance is again getting to be intolerable in the rural districts, numerous cases of robbery and outrage being reported committed by these wandering vagabonds.

Louisville has the boss hen of the period. She laid one hundred eggs in one hundred consecutive days, and eight other hens are now industriously at work sitting on them, while she bosses the job.

At least 33,000,000 human beings die annually, 90,410 per day, 3,767 per hour, sixty-two per minute, or over one each second, and yet people, as a rule, act as though they were to live here always.

Stewart's business sagacity was not shown in his real estate investments in New York city. The *Real Estate Record* says: "Want of judgment and lack of foresight is seen in nearly every purchase."

The fourth meeting of the Woman's Congress will take place at Philadelphia, next October. This is not a Woman Suffrage, or a Woman's Rights organization, but an association of women for general consultation upon subjects of interest.

An article on "The Tulip Mania" in the April number of *Harper's Monthly* is an almost verbatim copy of an article with the same title contained in a volume entitled "Remarkable Popular Delusions," by Charles Mackay, published in London some years ago.

PERSONAL.

Glendenning is not finding easy sledding in his new quarters at the West. His congregation divided when he went into the pulpit, and now the Presbytery of Peoria have voted against his admission to that body by a large majority.

Mr. Parke Godwin, of New York city, has been engaged for some time in devising a fitting commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the publication of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations." A committee of distinguished gentlemen has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

It is scarcely credible, yet it is a recorded fact, that Mrs. Sarah Cailum, 81 years of age, a resident of Iowa Falls, the widow of a soldier of the war of 1812, has recently discovered that she is entitled to a pension. She was married in 1810, and became a mother in 1811, and lived all this time in blissful ignorance of the fact that the Government was paying pensions to soldiers.

Grace Greenwood's husband, Leander Lippincott, who has been caught in certain questionable official transactions at Washington, has always been held in bad repute by her friends. He lived for a long time on her earnings and reputation, and lost the love of his wife eventually by neglect and infidelity to his marriage vows. The Hartford *Times* correspondent is responsible for these statements.

The latest African expedition is one fitted out by Mr. Lucas, a wealthy Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, of London. Since his departure, a few weeks since, no advices have been received from him, except that he has reached Khartum after a prosperous trip across the Nubian desert from Suakin, on the Red Sea. He is now supposed to be crossing the tributaries of the Bahrel-Ghazal, discovered by Dr. Schweinfurth, with the intention of reaching and exploring the great untrodden country lying west of the Albert Nyanza.

Anecdotes concerning the late Orestes A. Brownson have begun to appear. The *Christian Register* of Boston says that he was once at a book shop when Mr. Trask, the anti tobacco champion, said something which displeased Mr. Brownson, who immediately knocked him down. Then by standers protested earnestly, and Mr. Brownson promptly made a humble apology for his loss of self control, and Mr. Trask generously excused him. Conversation was resumed, and once or twice Mr. Trask was led to say "I forgive you." At last Brownson became enraged a second time, and said: "I have knocked you down, and I have apologized for it. If you say anything more about forgiving me I will knock you down again."

THE STEWART ESTATE.

Judge Hilton, the Executor—Mrs. Stewart's Transfer Explained by Dr. Marcy.

The *Nation* says: By one of the most remarkable testamentary operations on record, Judge Hilton has now, within a week after Mr. Stewart's death, acquired the bulk of his property, worth from ten to twenty millions, transferring to Mrs. Stewart as an equivalent the one million which was left him by the testator for taking care of the estate. In the eye of the law, therefore, we suppose Mr. Hilton takes the property, charged with the duty of carrying out Mr. Stewart's charities, whatever they may have been. Judge Hilton's character as a public benefactor is therefore of some interest to the public; and it may be worth while to recall the fact that some years ago there was a ring in this city composed of four gentlemen, named Tweed, Sweeny, Hall and Connolly; that one of these, Peter B. Sweeny, was put at the head of a body called the Park Commission, and that associated with him was one Judge Hilton. The new board went to work to benefit the public. They lopped off and cast away the boughs from the trees in the park where they were most necessary; they allowed quack medicine advertisements to be painted on the rocks; and, to cap the climax, the old Park Commission having employed a skilled zoologist by the name of Waterhouse Hawkins to restore some fossils of extinct species of animals, they dismissed Mr. Hawkins, while Judge Hilton issued an order to have the models carted away and buried, and to have the molds and sketch-models destroyed, on the ground that a naturalist might better employ his time than in wasting it over dead animals. In fact, they conducted themselves like vandals and public enemies. We sincerely trust that Judge Hilton will devote his suddenly acquired wealth to private enterprise. Travers against his attempting to do anything for the public with it might well be offered in the churches.

THE TRANSFER BY MRS. STEWART.

The New York *World* says: A great deal of gossip is current at the clubs and among the merchants in relation to the transfer of Mrs. A. T. Stewart's interest in her late husband's business to ex-Judge Henry Hilton. Dr. Marcy, Mr. Stewart's physician, has been intimately connected with Mr. Stewart for the past few years, and has, on several occasions, accompanied him on his trips to Europe. Dr. Marcy yesterday said that Mrs. Stewart was perfectly competent to transact any business connected with her husband's estate. She was, he added, a lady highly cultivated and accomplished, though of a very retiring disposition.

In regard to the supposed sudden transfer of her interest in her husband's business and in the real estate, mills and factories outside of New York, there was a perfect understanding between Mrs. Stewart and Judge Hilton. No one outside of the parties interested could or need know of the wishes or intentions of Mr. Stewart. "Although $1,000,000 may seem a small sum of money for the transfer of this interest," continued Dr. Marcy, "yet it is a sum (so far as I know) that was fixed upon by Mr. Stewart himself some time previous to his death, it being his express wish that Judge Hilton should step into place so as to perpetuate the name of the firm and relieve his wife from all harrassing cares which must otherwise have fallen upon her. He had the greatest confidence in his friend and legal adviser, knowing, as he did, that during the long period they had been associated Judge Hilton was a man of undoubted honor and integrity, and pronounced by all who knew him to be a sound lawyer. Hence Mr. Stewart at any time caught his friend in an act of dishonesty or breach of want of honor, he would have been thrown adrift in an instant. Mr. Stewart had great discernment of human nature; no one could judge more correctly of a man's position and character. There were many reasons why Mr. Stewart did not publish to the world through his will his plans in regard to the disposition of his property after for charitable or other purposes. It was sufficient for him to know and trust in his wife and friend. Had Judge Hilton not stepped into Mr. Stewart's shoes, the large concern could not have gone along as it had done, and on the par rolls there were 9,000 employees to be considered, the majority of whom had families to support. They lopped off and cast away the boughs from the trees in the park where they were most necessary; they allowed quack medicine advertisements to be painted on the rocks; and, to cap the climax, the old Park Commission having employed a skilled zoologist by the name of Waterhouse Hawkins to restore some fossils of extinct species of animals, they dismissed Mr. Hawkins, while Judge Hilton issued an order to have the models carted away and buried, and to have the molds and sketch-models destroyed, on the ground that a naturalist might better employ his time than in wasting it over dead animals. In fact, they conducted themselves like vandals and public enemies. We sincerely trust that Judge Hilton will devote his suddenly acquired wealth to private enterprise. Travers against his attempting to do anything for the public with it might well be offered in the churches.

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CANDIDATES!

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT.
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS,
23D DISTRICT.
THOMAS M. BAYNE.
Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE,
43D SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport.
57TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Charters borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

EDUCATIONAL.

Drawing.
Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by WM. H. SEEBERHUWITZ, Civil Engineer, No. 10 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Apply, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 169 Wood street, or office.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

ACCEPT THIS INVITATION
TO CALL AND SEE OUR
NEW SPRING GOODS.
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 Wylie Avenue.

J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 SIXTH STREET,
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can there fore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of GEORGE B. JOHNSTON & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. F. M. LOVE retiring. Dissolution dating from March 1, 1876.
GEORGE B. JOHNSTON,
F. M. LOVE.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED as heretofore by the undersigned, at the old stand, 34 Fifth avenue, who will collect all claims against or due the old firm will be settled by the undersigned.
GEORGE B. JOHNSTON.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE firm, I take great pleasure in recommending my former partner to the confidence of our friends and customers.
F. M. LOVE.
Pittsburgh, March 30, 1876.

Dissolution.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of MITCHELL & STEVENSON, No. 12 Second avenue, by Edward Mansfield and John H. Stevenson, is dissolved this day.
MARY MITCHELL,
ALICE A. STEVENSON,
JAMES H. MITCHELL.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Manufacturers' Gas Co., at Beaver Falls, Pa., by the death of John S. Dodd.
The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 13 Second avenue, by Edward Mansfield and John H. Stevenson, under the name of MANSFIELD & CO.
Pittsburgh, April 3, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of WILLIAM HODGSON & CO., engaged in the Coal Trade, at Hodgson, on the Monongahela river, is by mutual consent dissolved, settlements of the late firm will be made by and made with William Hodgson alone. Also, the steamer J. S. Mercer accounts.
WILLIAM HODGSON,
WILLIAM G. PEPPARD.
Pittsburgh, April 7, 1876.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
The copartnership heretofore existing between B. S. Heath and Wm. A. Whitla, in Allegheny, Pa., under the style of HEATH & WHITE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Wm. A. Whitla being authorized to settle all accounts of said firm.
B. S. HEATH.
WELCOME WHITE.
West Newton, Pa., April 3, 1876.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.
THE
PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL,
$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR POSTAGE.
ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., LL. D., } Editors.
JEVE C. BOLTON, Secretary.
This cheapest of all religious papers is published in unexceptionable style, on a sheet 26 by 37½ inches. It was born out of the necessity for a first-class paper. Its *premiums* are found in its pages. It excludes all party politics, and devotes its columns to religious and family discussions. No effort is spared to make it a *pure*, safe, attractive and instructive journal for
THE FAMILY.
While it is a Denominational paper, it embraces in its outlook all the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom. Its articles are brief, pointed, varied, lively and carefully EDITORIAL. Its NEWS DEPARTMENT is prepared expressly for the JOURNAL by one of its Editors, and is gathered from the religious papers in all parts of the country, to be the VERY BEST ISSUED, and WORTH THE PRICE OF THE PAPER. These, with other marked features, render it a most desirable paper for Sunday School Workers. It is just such a paper as suits the times, both in
TERMS AND TONE.
The marked ability and ripe experience which the Senior Editor, Rev. DR. NEVIN, brings with him to the editorial chair, are a sufficient guaranty that the paper will be abreast with the demands of
THE AGE IN FRESHNESS AND FORCE.
Specimen copies forwarded (free of charge) on application. Address
Rev. J. FORD SUTTON,
Proprietor and Publisher,
Rooms 22 and 23 Cross Building, Philadelphia.

FATTENING! INVIGORATING!
BARON VON LIEBIG'S
LIQUID MEAT EXTRACT.
One wineglass containing the nutriment of one-half pound of Fresh Beef. This is the only Extract ready for use with all the benefits of the solid Extract without its nauseating effects.
CONTAINS ONLY
Pure Sherry Wine and Beef.
Endorsed by all prominent physicians.
CAUTION.—See that the Liquid Extract is in pint bottles, white and gold labels.
PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.
All Druggists, Grocers and Hotels have it.
U. S. DEPOT:
C. H. EVANS & CO.,
107 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
WANTED—WHOLESALE AGENTS.—Applications only received from reliable Wholesale Houses.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now the most popular and valuable Tonic medicine in use. It builds up the whole system, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, and imparts vigor, vitality and energy to every one who uses it. For the cure of Weak Stomach, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic, this wine includes the most agreeable and efficient cure of Iron we possess. Nutritious Beef and Iron, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Bark.
Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
It only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.
Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy for Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of worthless preparations in the market, we caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. KUNKEL, and having his fac-simile stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,
Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Send stamp for circular. Worm removed by DR. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. For worm lozenges, or preliminary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES F. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

J. C. RIETHMILLER & SON,
(J. C. Riethmiller, late Foreman at Rown & Son.)
Machinists, Blacksmiths & Locksmiths
Also, Manufacturers and Repairers of Tools of every description. Special attention given to Grinding Knives, Scissors and Razors.
Corner Sixth Avenue and Cherry Alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.

Steam Sliced Smoked Beef and Tongue,
TRADE KEYSTONE. MARK
READY FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND TEA TABLE. PARTIES, PICNICS, TRAVELERS AND INVALIDS.
"So delicate that an infant can digest it." Put up in the most cleanly manner, in Half and Pound Packages. Ask your Grocer for it and try it.
No. 5 UNION STREET,
Between Fifth avenue and Market House,
J. M. McCREERY,
Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
POPULAR
WILLIAM
Nos. 165, 167
SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS IN
BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS.
At 75c, good quality Black Dress Silks.
At $1, extra good value in Gros Grain Black Silk.
At $1 12½, $1 20, $1 25 and $1 37½, extra fine and heavy Black Silks.
At $1 50, real hand spun Black Silks.
At $1 62½ to $4 50, Black Dress Silks worth one-third more.
Choice line of newest street shades at a little less than usual prices.
New Checked and Striped Fancy and Mourning Silk.
New light tints for evening wear.
At 18½c, new styles in Japanese Silks.
At 25 to 75c, special good value in Japanese Silks.
At 50 and 75c, new striped Silks.
At 75 cents and $1 00, new shades in Irish Poplins, worth $2 00.
At 37½c, all wool black Twilled Serges, a bargain.
At 50 and 62½c, fine Black Cashmeres.
At 75, 80, 85, 90c and $1 00, superior value in Black Cashmeres.
At $1 12½ to $2 50, fine all wool and silk warp Cashmeres; this line of goods will be found extra good value.
At 18½c to $1 60, best possible value in black Alpacas and Mohairs. The large sales we have had in these goods within the past

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 22, 1876.

The week closed upon a rather easy money market and with the general tone of financial affairs somewhat relaxed since the early part of the week. There is still a fair degree of activity and there are no signs of returning to that condition of stagnation which was the rule in banking circles some two months ago. On the contrary, a fair proportion of the loanable funds of the banks are employed in carrying the commercial bills presented by their regular customers, and, while some of them would be willing to accept outside paper of first-class character, they are not disposed to make any especial efforts or accept any risks in order to extend their discount lines. Rates are steady with occasional loans on collateral security as low as 6@7 per cent.; but the bulk of business being in prime commercial bills, at 7@9 per cent. at the banks to regular customers; 8@11 per cent. on the street. The counter business during the week has been pretty well sustained, and the volume was liberal. The total clearings during the week show an apparent increase of $72,600 over last week's aggregate; but comparing by the number of days, business in each week, the last makes a slight decline. The showing, however, is quite satisfactory. The following is the report of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending to-day:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
April 17	$1,967,061 25	$176,929 15
April 18	834,202 38	177,601 58
April 19	821,124 78	179,348 24
April 20	743,018 75	152,619 21
April 21	618,014 49	109,226 58
April 22	705,791 19	130,259 90
Total	$4,757,418 68	$885,609 70
Week ending April 15	4,631,278 13	779,712 91
Week ending April 8	5,082,737 30	982,844 45
Week ending April 1	3,829,991 65	822,067 89
Week ending March 25	3,927,959 71	823,032 89
Week ending March 18	3,747,752 03	729,726 26
Week ending March 11	4,230,466 11	852,912 49
Week ending March 4	4,157,558 32	795,941 82

—Dealings in local stocks and securities continue very quiet, and we have heard of no transactions for the past week in this city on terms made public. From Philadelphia we learn of business in local securities other than those quoted in our daily telegraphic report as follows: State sixes second series at 103½@103¾, an advance of ½; Allegheny Valley income sevens at 53, a slight advance; City of Pittsburgh sevens M. & S. at 106½, no change; Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo, stock, 12@12½, a slight decline. From Baltimore we have quotations of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad common stock at 163½ bid, 165 asked; do 1st preferred 103 bid, 107 asked; do 2d preferred 104 asked; Baltimore and Ohio 6s, 1880, 103 bid; do 6s, 1885, 105¾ bid, 104½ asked; Pittsburgh and Connellsville 1st mortgage 7s 104 bid, 104½ asked. We also give the following latest London quotations of railway securities located in this vicinity, which are for sale in England:

	Due.	Price.
Pennsylvania R. R. $50 shares	51	@ 52
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago guaranteed bonds (principally Penn. R. R. C.)	93	@ 95
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Pennsylvania R. R. C.	1910	91¾@ 95¼
Baltimore and Ohio 6s	1895	109 @110
" " 6s	1902	109 @110
" " 6s	1910	111 @112
Pennsylvania gen. mort. 6s	1910	107 @108
consol. sinking fund mort 6s	1905	103¾@102¾
Pittsburgh and Connellsville (consol. mortg. guar. by B. & O. R. R. Co. 6s	103	@104

—There is no essential change to note in trade features. Everything seems to be moving along steadily, and while the volume of business is less than used to be done at this season, it is quite satisfactory in comparison with the average for the past two years and a half. The general feeling is rather one of encouragement than otherwise. The apathy which has so long pregnated the very heart of trade, seems in a measure to have been lifted, and the probability is that before long quite a revolution in commercial and financial circles will be the result. Merchants continue to be very careful in all they do; are watching their customers closely, and paying a great deal more attention to credits than formerly. Caution is now the rule, where it once was the exception. Dealers in all goods will have to be content with small margins, and in order to make their business pay at the reduced profits, they are compelled to sell as near cash as possible. We look for a gradual though steady improvement and believe there will be cause for some boasting before the close of the year.

—The New York bank statement makes a favorable exhibit. The heavy decrease in loans represents the limited demand for money at that point, and the large increase in legal tenders is the result of a return flow from the country of the moneys sent thence to assist in the April settlements. The surplus reserve has increased $1,806,525, which raises the excess above legal requirements to $8,638,500. The following is a comparison of the bank averages for the past two weeks:

	April 15.	April 22.	Differences.
Loans	$238,297,000	$235,752,400	Dec. $4,545,500
Specie	19,469,800	18,077,300	Dec. 1,392,500
Legal Tenders	36,823,300	41,238,800	Inc. 4,415,500
Deposits	205,542,500	202,312,400	Dec. 2,230,100
Circulation	16,239,100	16,232,000	Dec. 7,100

—Our financial advices yesterday reported the reduction of the Bank of England rate to 2 per cent., a drop of 1½ per cent. since the 1st of the month. With discounts at the bank 2 per cent. with interest on deposits with the joint stock banks not higher, at least, and with the volume of commerce greatly shrunken as compared with former years, there ought certainly to be in London just now an almost infinite sale for gilt-edge securities at 4 to 7 per cent. We may look for a material increase in the demand for United States Government securities at advancing prices, and if the market this side should not outstrip the London market, such securities will be exported freely. There ought to be also an excellent outlet for other securities of good record. John Bull has been a heavy loser of late, and safety as compared with high interest has greater advantages than it did formerly. There was a slight advance in the price of United States bonds to-day. The following are the quotations with comparison of New York prices:

	London, 1 P. M.	London, 4 P. M.	New York, 10 A. M.	New York, 12 M.
1885, old, ex-c	109¾	114 @ 114⅝	@118⅝	@118⅝
1867	109¾	120 @ 120⅝	@121½	@121½
Ten-forties	106¼	117 @ 118	@118½	@118⅝
New fives, ex-c	106¾	114 @ 114⅝	@115	@115
Erie	14¾	15 @ 15½	12⅝	@15½
Erie preferred	24	26 @ 27		

*Coupon on.

—Washington dispatches of to-day give the following items of financial news:

The Treasury now holds $27,890,359 in bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $18,623,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending April 22, $63,000. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for week ending April 22, $69,000. National bank circulation outstanding, $353,263,201, which is $400,190 are gold notes. Receipts from internal revenue to-day were $265,814 77; for the month to date, $7,166,58 5 0; for the fiscal year to date, $90,005,764 26. Receipts of customs to-day were $316,237 00; for the month to date, $8,385,497 77; for the fiscal year to date, $122,633,340 21.

The following are the receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending April 22, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1875.	1876.
New York	$2,655,000	$1,677,000
Boston	295,000	525,000
Philadelphia	291,000	167,000
Chicago	319,000	243,000
Cincinnati	167,000	50,000
Miscellaneous	782,000	1,089,000
Total	$4,887,000	$4,165,000

Receipts to-day, $72,650.

The Treasury up to this time has paid out in exchange for fractional currency over $20,000 in silver coin. A package of $25,000 was shipped to-day in exchange for that amount of fractional currency which had been sent by a New York bank for exchange. The currency was nearly all new, scarcely bore a trace even of the original package sent to the bank from the Treasury.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $5,252,000; legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $87,725,000; gold, including $28,457,600 in coin certificates, $59,148,711; coin certificates, $29,296,315.

—The following are the earnings and expenses of the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railroad for the first three months of the current year:

	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earn'gs
January	$ 71,640 80	$ 55,737 95	$ 35,902 85
February	64,855 00	42,022 20	22,837 05
March	60,541 65	44,984 74	15,556 29
Total	$ 197,037 45	$ 141,145 65	$ 54,359 80

The annual interest on the mortgage debt is $261,166, and on the income bonds, $20,400, or, equivalent to $70,575 for three months.

The following review of the week in the New York financial markets is furnished by Track & Stone, bankers and brokers, No. 7 New street, New York:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We have to record a continued depression in values at the Stock Exchange during the past week, which very generally expresses the uneasiness has been developed in our midst.

The cost carrying influences above have been especially weak, and indications point to a further reduction in their quotations, because the demand for coal has been very unseasonably reduced of late, and our manufactures have been seriously contracted, while the iron trade throughout the country is almost stagnant.

The officers of our leading trunk roads from Chicago, have held a meeting during the week, but have failed to come to any understanding as to rates, either for freight or passengers, and this has stimulated a decline in the stocks of their respective roads, since it is feared that, with the opening of inland navigation, we shall again witness a renewal of the recent railroad war.

It is evident that with the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and the Erie Road on one side, a very powerful opposition can be established to the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Pennsylvania Central and New York Central Roads.

Pacific Mail Steamship stock has been stronger this week, owing probably to a payment of $80,000 to the Panama Railroad and the settlement of their fares due in this city.

As for Western Union Telegraph, it seems difficult to depress its quotation below 68, but the renewed litigation just inaugurated against the company may cause many outside holders to sell.

Gold has been steady, and money remained easy at 4 to 5 per cent. on call.

Yours truly,
TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

April 22, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
6-20's, 1862	118	118	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	119	119	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	121½	121	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	121½	121½	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	122½	122⅝	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	122½	122⅝	....	....	....
10-40's	117½	117⅝	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	118	118	....	....	....
Currency 6's	128½	128½	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	116½	116⅝	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	66¾	66	65¾	65⅝	65⅝
Quicksilver	16	16	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	19¾	19⅝	19¾	19¾	19¾
Panama	127	127	....	....	....
Adams Express	108	....	108	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	86¾	....	86¾	....	....
American Express	60	....	60½	....	....
United States Exp's	....	....	67½	67	....
New York Central	112⅜	112¾	112	....	112
Erie	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½
Michigan Central	53¾	53	53	53	53
Michigan Southern	55⅝	55½	55½	55⅝	55⅝
Illinois Central	97½	97¾	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	94¾	94¾	94¾	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	40⅝	40⅝	....	....	40
Do preferred	50¾	....	....	....	50¾
Rock Island	104½	....	104	103⅝	103⅝
St. Paul common	39	38¾	38¾	....	38¾
Do preferred	63	....	....	....	64⅛
Hamilton & Dest	16	....	16¼	....	16
Hamilton & Dest. pref	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	19	19⅜	20⅛	....	....
C., C. & I. C.	4¾	....	4¾	....	4¾
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	14
South Carolinas, Apl	....	....	32	....	....
South Carolinas, July	....	....	33	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	104	....	....

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 112⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Money 2¼ per cent. on call. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent. Customs receipts $180,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $17,000. Clearings, $83,660,000. Sterling at $4.87@4.88¾.

GOLD.

Gold steady throughout the day at 112⅝@112¾, the only having been the opening and closing prices respectively. Rates paid for carrying 1@1½ per cent. Loans also made flat and at 1¾ 2 and 3 per cent. per annum, and at 1-64 per cent. for borrowing.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed firm. Railroad bonds dull and steady. State bonds quiet and prices nominal. The stock market was firm and higher in early dealings, but after first call a decline in Western Union under large sales. Later a depressing effect on the whole market, which is or became steady, but was weak toward the close, finally closing dull and irregular. Western Union fell to 65¾, the lowest point of the week. Pacific Mail closed at 19¾. The transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregate 122,000 shares, of which 2,200 were Erie, 25,600 Lake Shore, 2,500 Northwestern, 11,700 Pacific Mail, 50,000 St. Paul, 17,600 Western Union and 5,600 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

W. U. Telegraph	65¾	Rock Island	103¾
Quicksilver	19¾	St. Paul	38¾
Do. preferred	63	Do. preferred	64¾
Pacific Mail	19	Toledo & Wabash	8¾
Mariposa	7	Do. preferred	15½
Do. preferred	15	Ft. Wayne	101¾
Adams Express	108	Terre Haute	2½
Wells-Fargo Ex	86¾	Do. preferred	12
American Ex	60¾	Chicago & Alton	103¾
U. S. Express	67½	Do. preferred	107
New York Central	112¾	Ohio & Mississippi	10¾
Erie	15⅝	Delaware & Lack	119
Do. preferred	26	Atlantic & Pac	11¾
Hudson	38	Atlantic & P. Tel	17¾
Harlem	130	Do. preferred	33
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref	23½
Mich. Central	53½	Indiana Central	13
Panama	127	Chicago, Bur. & Q	124
Lake Shore	55¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	16
Illinois Central	97¾	Hannibal & St. Bonds	105
Cleveland & Pitts	94	Union Pacific stock	64
Northwestern	40	Union Pac. bonds	96¾
Do. preferred	59	Do. land grants	89¾
C. C. C. & I	50¾	Do. sink. fund	90¾
N. J. Central	100¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123½	New 5's	117⅜
5-20's, 1865	119	10-40's, registered	117½
5-20's, 1865, new	121	10-40's, coupons	118⅛
5-20's, 1867	122¾	Currency 6's	129⅛
5-20's, 1868	123⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	104½	Tennessee, old	43½
Virginia, new	34	Tennessee, new	40⅝
Virginia, old	34		

LONDON, April 22, 5 P. M.—The Stock Exchange has been rather quiet to-day in consequence of the holidays, but two or three foreign securities have fluctuated considerably. Argentines and Buenos Ayres have been taken on an investment demand, created by a favorable statement from the Argentine Finance Minister, and the various issues are from ½ to 1 higher. Russian, Portuguese, Peruvian, Brazilian and Egyptian bonds are also slightly improved. There have been wide fluctuations in Egyptians, but the result of the week's operations is very small. Greek and Turkish bonds and Austrian are 1¼ to 4 lower; and Turkish 1865 is 2 lower. The large increase in bank reserves is the result of a return flow from the country of the moneys sent thence to assist in the April settlements. The surplus reserve has increased $1,806,525, which raises the excess above legal requirements to $8,638,500. The following is a comparison of the bank averages for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Loans	$238,297,000	$235,752,400	Dec. $4,545,500
Specie	19,469,800	18,077,300	Dec. 1,392,500
Legal Tenders	36,823,300	41,238,800	Inc. 4,415,500
Deposits	205,542,500	202,312,400	Dec. 2,230,100
Circulation	16,239,100	16,232,000	Dec. 7,100

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise spanned. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

APPLES—The receipts for the week are 1,551 bbls, which, with the stock already held, proved rather more than the requirements of the market. Prices to-day were easy as previously quoted, at $5 00@5 50 per barrel for choice: prime $4 00@4 50 per barrel.

BEANS—There is a fair trade at firm values. We quote prime white navy from first handsels at $1 10@1 15 per bushel; in jobbing way $1 15@1 20.

BUTTER—There was a continued feeling of ease in the butter trade, the stock being fully ample to supply all demands, and some commission merchants reporting an accumulation in warehouse. There was not any material changes in values, however, and we repeat former prices, as follows: Choice roll in canvas boxes 22@23c; prime to good tubs 23@25c; fair 20@22c; common 16@17c.

CHEESE—There is a steady feeling without much demand, but the scarcity of prime old cheese keeps the market quite strong. New cheese is hardly in condition for the retail trade yet, but there has been some business in this season's dairy among wholesale and jobbing. The week's receipts are 634 boxes. We quote New York Goshen at 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory old 13½@14c ₱ lb; new Ohio factory 9@13c, as to quality.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 11@12c; peeled 18@20c; evaporated peaches 25@26c. Blackberries 9@10c. Huckleberries 15@2c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, unpitted, 20@22c; unpitted 8@9c.

EGGS—There was a full supply and the market was easy. We quote at 15@16c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FLOUR—The receipts for the week were exceedingly liberal, aggregating 16,917 barrels. The market is steady but not quotably higher. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75@8 00; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing brands of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $7 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 50@6 75; white flour $6 50@6 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $5 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 75c ₱ bushel; cornmeal $2 25 ₱ bbl; kegs $2 25. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The week's receipts are somewhat increased over the average for the past month; corn and oats having come in much more freely. Wheat was firm with a fair demand. We quote prime Michigan white at $1 49@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at $1 36@1 36; Northwestern red $1 36@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected do $1 00@1 10, as to quality. In Chicago spring wheat is quoted at $1 17@1 23; No. 1 do $1 28@1 30. Corn was in larger supply with receipts for the past week of 15,488 bushels, and the market continued good. The feeling is rather easier, but former quotations are nominally maintained. We quote mixed at 52@53c; yellow, 53@55c for high-mixed; 56@59c for low. Prime white quote car-load lots at 57@58c; low, 56@56c for mixed. Oats were again rather easy under receipts of 18,375 bushels for the week. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 40@41c; prime white 42½@43½c. Barley was easy, with a moderate demand. Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 00@1 10; common to prime 75@90c. Rye is quiet and easy at 80@85c ₱ bushel; jobbing business is done at 85@87c. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake, and seaboard ports, in transit by rail and water routes was as follows at the undermentioned dates:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
April 15, '76	14,144,127	4,343,974	2,747,891	990,522	440,779
April 8, '76	13,975,221	3,556,058	2,930,563	1,240,761	523,484
April 1, '76	13,649,705	3,402,777	3,194,722	1,324,997	561,453
March 25, '76	16,023,032	5,817,194	3,596,280	1,470,167	597,768
March 18, '76	16,462,859	6,166,222	3,603,221	1,481,647	604,127
March 11, '76	16,953,626	6,216,571	3,603,221	1,881,498	615,142
March 4, '76	17,163,275	6,233,796	3,241,553	1,760,239	622,457
Feb. 26, '76	17,634,222	5,888,351	3,226,314	2,151,396	631,297
April 17, '75	10,339,657	7,696,212	2,678,594	824,876	1,000,000

The reduction in the visible supply of wheat is more apparent than real, probably considerable in vessels in Chicago not being included.

HAY—Receipts are somewhat increased, being 2,978 bales for the week, but the demand is more than proportionately larger and values are very firm at the advance previously quoted. We quote prime No. 1 timothy $21 00@22 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $18 00@19 00; upland prairie $14 00@16 00.

MILL FEED—There is a moderate volume of business with values steady. We quote bran firm at $15 00@15 50 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $18 00@19 00; middlings $23 00@25 00; chopped feed $22 00@24 00. Oil meal is jobbing at $2 15@2 25 per cwt.

POTATOES—The arrivals of 18,281 bushels for the week, and advices of more coming in have given the market a rather drooping feeling, and while we do not quote any positive decline from yesterday's quotations there is a strong tendency in that direction. We quote round lots on track at 30@35c ₱ bushel for prime peachblows; 27@29c for Peerless. Sales from store are steady at 35@40c for peachblows; 33@35c for Peerless. Jersey sweets rule at $3 50@4 00, with a good demand for prime sound.

Provisions.

The movement in provisions during the past week has not been very heavy, the receipts only aggregating 1,575 pieces and 382 tierces. There was only a moderate consumptive demand, and prices were rather easy without quotable alteration.

BACON—There was an easy feeling, as follows: Shoulders 10½@10¾c ₱ pound; short rib sides 13¾@13¾c; clear sides 14c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14½c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being held at 11c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 12c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market is easy at revised quotations. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 14¾c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 15¾c; in buckets 15¾c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 14¾c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 15¾c ₱ lb; in buckets 15¾c ₱ lb; in 3-lb cans 16c ₱ lb; in 5-lb cadies 16¾c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 17¾c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 17c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 16¾c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote extra whiter-strained at $1 12 ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 95c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; miners' oil, extra, 65c; No. 1 61@63c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9¾@10c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet, the ruling price being $23 75 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 6¾@6¾c ₱ lb; country do 5½@6c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11½@13c ₱ lb; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 12@13c.

Groceries.

The trade in standard groceries continues active, and the volume of trade bids fair to be liberal for some time to come. There has been no quotable alteration in the prices of the leading staples in this market. Advices from New York report coffees inactive and a shade lower, with the stock in first hands aggregating 206,232 bags, against 147,614 on the same date last year, and 187,358 the previous year. The stock in second hands at the leading cities is stated at 141,02 bags. In sugar the eastern markets, which were drooping and depressed during the early part of the week, became firmer toward the close and regained the greater portion of the decline. The estimates from Cuba of the out-turn of the present crop are gradually diminished, and as the prospects for the new crop are reported as anything but flattering, holders are disposed to look hopefully at the future of the market; hence their general firmness and disposition to store for a market later on. Of the tea market the *Shipping List* says that "Holders of Oolong are still very strong in their asking prices, and there is less disposition manifested on the part of the trade to pay the present asking rates, and business is therefore somewhat limited. All of the new crop, we believe, is now here, the greater portion of which has been distributed throughout the country. The remaining stock on hand is light, and in view of the apparently favorable statistical position, holders are not inclined to name any lower figures at present. The low prices ruling for some time past have turned the attention of the trade in that direction and at present rates there is a fair business." There were no new features of importance to note in syrups, molasses, spices, &c. We quote prices current as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb
Fancy Rio	24	Standard A	10½@
Choice Rio	23	Standard Cut Loaf	10½@
Prime Rio	22	Do. extra C	10@
Good Rio	21	Extra C	9¾@
Ordinary Rio	20	Granulated	9¾@
Java	32	Franklin, B	9¾@
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	11@
Rio, in papers	27	Crushed	11¼@
Rio grades, do	26	Powdered	11¼@
Rio, in bulk	24	Granulated	10¼@
Java, in papers	33½@	Good fair N. O	8½@
Java, in bulk	33	Fully fair N. O	8¾@
Teas.		Prime do	9 @
Young Hyson	45@60	Choice fair do	9¼@
Gunpowder	50@ 1 10	White clarified do	9¾@
Imperial	50@ 90	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Japan	35@ 60	Strictly ch. N. O	45@
Oolong	25@ 85	Prime do	42@
Fancy	1 00	Good	39@
Sundries	35@ 75	*Syrups.*	
Starch.	₱ lb	Ex. white drips	70@
Pearl	4½@	Choice do	65@
Silver gloss	9c	Lower grades	55@
Corn	10½c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves	55 c
Choice Car'la	7¼@7½c	Allspice	17 c
Patna	7½c	Cassia	33@35 c
Rangoon	7 c	Nutmegs	$1 25
Louisiana	6¾@7 c	Pepper	19@20 c
Soda.		Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 50
Bi-carb, in 5-lb papers	6c	Gold do	6 50
Candles.		Star, full weight	17 c
Stearine	13½c	German mottled do	7¼c
Mould	11@12 c	California, ₱ box	$1 20
Foreign fruits are in moderate supply and quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box $3 00; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11@12c ₱ lb; new Ondaras $4 50@5 00; new currants 8c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7c. Almonds, Ivaguette 15c; do Languedoc 15c. Pecans 25c; do Jordan 35c, do livias 25c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c; soft shell do 15c; Brazils 12½c; pecans 15c. Macaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messinas, new box $5 50; oranges $5 00 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.			

CANNED GOODS—The trade is steady at the following current rates:

2 ₱ Bartlett pears	$3 00	2 ₱ blackberries	$2 50
2 ₱ common pears	2 00	2 ₱ blueberries	1 40
2 ₱ pineapple	2 00	2 ₱ white cherries	2 75
2 ₱ quinces	3 00	2 ₱ red cherries	2 00
2 ₱ peaches	2 75	2 ₱ damsons	1 50
2 ₱ strawberries	2 00	2 ₱ green gages	3 00
2 ₱ Lima beans	2 00	2 ₱ egg plums	2 00
2 ₱ string beans	1 50	2 ₱ Lombard plums	2 50
2 ₱ Winslow's corn	2 25	2 ₱ peaches	1 75
2 ₱ peas	2 25	2 ₱ pineapple	2 00
3 ₱ tomatoes	1 65	3 ₱ pie peaches	1 60

FISH—A steady trade at unchanged prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following list of quotations:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$24 00	Labrador herring, split	$ 8 00
No. 1 mess do	22 00	Round do	3 50
Ex. No. 1 shore do	28 00	Lake do, hf bbls	3 25
No. 1 shore do	25 00	Smok'd halibut, lb	1 75
No. 2 bay do	19 00	Pickerel, ₱ half bbl	3 50
No. 1 bay do	19 00	codfish, ₱ lb	5@6c
No. 2 do	17 00	Medium codfish	6 c
No. 2 shore do	16 00	Boneless codfish	7 c
Large No. 3 do	12 50	Halibut do	12½c
Whitefish	5 75	Trout, ₱ half bbl	3 50
California salmon, in bbls	9 00	Scaled herring, do	50 c
Holland herring	1 00	Holland do ₱ box	1 00

TOBACCO—The current rates are as follows:

Manufactured—		*Six Twist*	42@50c
Spun roll	60@62c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Navy	50@55c	*Leaf Tobacco*—	
Black Twists	55@65c	Western lear—	
Louisville Cav	60@70c	wrappers	15@30c
Louisville Cav	65@70c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Navy	65@70c	Ohio seed wrapper	12@15c
Virginia Twists	53@55c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Black	60@65c	Connecticut (choice) wrapper	60@70c
Flounders	60@75c	Havana wrap'r	1 25@2 50
Bright pounds	62@81c	Havana fillers	60@1 25
Black pounds	60@65c	Havana wrap'rs	2 25@3 50
Rough & Ready	55@58c	Havana fillers	60@1 25
Fine Cut plugs	74@80c	*Cigars*—	
Fine Cut	55@60c	Penn'a. seed	@15@ 20
Cut and Dry	35@42c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Scotch Snuff	45@75c	Seed & Havana	30@ 35
Black Snuff	60@85c	Havana	60@150

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

April 22.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads:

	Rets. crude.	Exp. Pipe Line.	Exp. A. V. R. R.
Monday, April 17	563	2,470	....
Wednesday, April 19	1,341	3,389	....
Thursday, April 20	240	1,429	....
Friday, April 21	588	1,429	....
Saturday, April 22	723	792	....
Total for week	4,455	9,509	8,801
Since Jan. 1	374,474	1,264,231	245
To April 22, '76	378,929	1,264,276	46,046
Same time 1875	297,331	30,005	36,005
Same time 1874	228,569	29,301	29,301
Same time 1873	568,098	14,722	192,313
Same time 1872	702,995	10,000	211,000
Same time 1871	256,145	30,677	120,003
Same time 1870	241,576	30,000	30,000
Same time 1869	218,388	23,966	85,586
Same time 1868	90,153	12,208	76,208

BUSINESS—Depression and weakness has been the distinguishing features of the petroleum market during the past week. The downward course of values was unchecked during the early part of the week, stiffening a little on Thursday, but subsequently declining to the lowest point reached for some weeks. The net decline during the week was 12¾@12¾c. Refined was weak, with a decline of 5@7½ during the week. The following is the report of sales and resales in the oil regions during the past week:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Monday	70,000	Thursday	68,000
Tuesday	70,000	Friday	132,000
Wednesday	63,000	Saturday	382,000
Total			723,000
Last week			983,000

CRUDE RECEIPTS—The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, barrels	15,499	4,455

The following are the receipts of crude oil from all points for the past twelve years, from January 1 to—

	Barrels.
April 22, 1876	378,929
Same time 1875	297,331
Same time 1874	228,983
Same time 1873	568,048
Same time 1872	702,995
Same time 1871	256,145
Same time 1870	241,576
Same time 1869	248,388
Same time 1868	398,703
Same time 1867	416,957
Same time 1866	311,800
Same time 1865	88,434

EXPORTS OF REFINED—The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various routes, for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	17,598	....
Allegheny Valley Railroad	498	8,801
Total	18,096	8,801

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various routes for the past four years, from January 1 to April 22:

Roads.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
P. R. R	16,981	14,723	29,343	....	1,264
A. V. R. R	138,115	192,413	90,101	36,005	240,046
Total	155,096	217,136	119,444	36,005	241,310

SATURDAY.

CRUDE—The market has been weak all day, opening at $1 77½ bid and $1 78¾ asked for United and Conduit. Soon after opening there was a break to $1 77½ bid and $1 78¾ asked. Later in the morning, however, it again fell off and gradually weakened, until the early part of the afternoon sales of United were made as low as $1 75. From this it again rebounded, the closing sales being $1

CITY MATTERS.

OR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Our Removal.

Patrons and friends of the COMMERCIAL will please remember that we have removed to No. 70 Fifth avenue, Carr's Iron Block, where all will be welcomed.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 24, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
				WIND.		
7 A. M..	29.987	35	84	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M..	29.991	53	53	N. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M..	29.978	48	96	N. E.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.985 Highest thermom....56
Mean thermom.... 48.5 Lowest thermom.....42

The Western University—Spring Opening.

The opening of the spring term of the Western University will take place next Monday, the prospects being good for a very large attendance.

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWtf

Iron City College,

corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Students received at any time. For circulars containing terms, &c., call on or address J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal.

Voting Place Changed.

The polling place in the first precinct, Thirteenth ward, has, by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions, been changed from the school house on Center avenue to the carpenter shop of J. D. Gardener, on Kirkpatrick street. The change was made to accommodate the majority of the citizens of the ward.

Store Robbed

Sometime yesterday afternoon the dwelling and store of W. J. McGinncy, corner of Forty-seventh and Hatfield streets, was robbed of two gold rings, a box of cigars, several brooms and a miscellaneous lot of groceries. Mr. McGinncy and family were away during the day, and on their return discovered the depredation. Suspicion rested upon Patrick Collins, aged eleven years, and his sister, aged thirteen. An information was made against them before Alderman Nicholas and they will have a hearing to-day.

South Side Shooting Affair.

Between ten and eleven o'clock Saturday night a shooting affair occurred at the saloon of G. F. Gross, in the South Side Diamond, but fortunately it did not result in injury to any one. A fight arose between three young men, named John Kenline, Lloyd Jamison and Henry Brumer. Jamison was knocked down and a pistol in held in his hand was discharged. The ball entered the ceiling and went through the upper floor, endangering an occupant of the room above. The parties were arrested and held for a hearing.

Dr. Gross Again Seriously Ill.

The many friends of Dr. A. H. Gross, President of the Select Council, were pained to hear, on Saturday last, that he was again seriously ill. He had sufficiently recovered from his first attack to resume his official duties, and was gaining strength so rapidly that he concluded to make a journey to the East, for pleasure and recreation, starting about ten days ago, in company with David Aiken, Esq., and City Treasurer Magee. They traveled as far east as Boston, and had returned to New York on Wednesday last. When walking down Broadway on Wednesday evening, the doctor was stricken down with apoplexy, and his two companions had him conveyed to the St. Charles Hotel, where he remained until Thursday, when he had recovered sufficiently to warrant his removal to Philadelphia. He was provided with quarters in Andrew Wheeler's, and placed under the care of Dr. Gross, one of the leading physicians of that city. The doctor's wife, and his son-in-law, Mr. Thomas MacConnell, of the *Evening Telegraph*, were summoned by telegram, and started immediately for Philadelphia. Mr. Aiken, who arrived home on Saturday, reports the doctor as being in a rather critical condition.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the voluntary assignment of Charles Stubgen, Jos. Craig and Samuel Jones were appointed to appraise the property assigned.

George Bingham vs. Wm. Still. S. M. Raymond appointed auditor.

G. W. McClelland vs. Charles Plank; rule to show cause why additional security should not be given.

C. Wattley & Co. vs. William S. Reese *et ux*; order staying execution ordered to be vacated.

Clara Meyers vs. Henry Meyers; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

In re, estate of John Watson. Rule granted on John S. Lambie, to show cause why an allowance should not be granted.

The time for hearing the exceptions proceeding of Charles W. Rado's administrator vs. Chas. Reiss, previously reported, was fixed for April 26.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. Wm. Clinton. S. P. Fulton, Esq., appointed auditor.

A rule was granted on A. J. Leppert to to show cause why he should not furnish security to indemnify Charles Loehr.

A writ of *quo warranto* was ordered to issue in the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel* vs. M. D. Hayes *et al.*, previously reported,

W. C. Duncan vs. Henry Sutingar, *et al.* Rule to show cause why Aaron French should not be subrogated to the rights of H. Sutinger & Bro.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Masonic Deposit Savings Bank vs. Wm. Crawford, Jr.; Nagle vs. League; Moore vs. David Agnew and George M. Reed, owners and Wm. F. Casey, contractor; Jones vs. Devereux, with notice; Peoples' National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Wood; Thomas U. Foster *et al.* vs. West *et al.*; Scholl vs. Ludewig; McArthur vs. Chas. H. Armstrong & Son; Hill & Co. vs. T. S. and R. W. Baird; Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce vs. W. J. Kountz *et al.*; Market Rush vs. Tradesman's Industrial Institute; Herber vs. Weissert and wife; Haigh, for use, vs. Miller, Mickel & Co.; Cook vs. Murphy & Hamilton; Peter Ivory, for use, vs. Kohl; Drhew *et al.* vs. Allegheny Valley R. R. Co.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

Thomas S. Ogden vs. James W. Ogden, William M. Ogden, Joseph Ogden and Sarah Ann Stewart. Decreed that partition be made according to prayer of bill, and James H. Reed appointed master, and Abijah Hays and Benjamin Kirk commissioners to make report.

Mary E. Eder, by her next friend, vs. John H. Eder; libel in divorce. D. H. Martin appointed commissioner to take testimony.

Cornelia A. Simpson, by her next friend, vs. Arthur Simpson; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Kuhn vs. Meskimmen; Schober vs. Schumaker; Stump vs. same; Read vs. Owens; McClure vs. Hill; Deitrick vs. Biltner; Remline vs. Myers; Morgan vs. Baumgart; Straub vs. Domenec, trustee.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Phillip Babinger, deceased. Return to order of sale presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Lizzie Basendorf. Petition of guardian for leave to expend interest on funds of his ward, for her maintenance. Order made.

Estate of John Linton, deceased; in partition. No exceptions having been filed to report of sale, same confirmed absolutely, and trustee directed to make deed.

Augustus Wellman, James Martin and Chris. F. Moherhoff, deceased. Widow's appraisements presented and approved *nisi*.

Estate of Margaret Helmbucher, deceased. Rule to show cause why mortgage of C. Koneld, should not be satisfied. Returnable 29th inst.

Estate of William Guy, deceased. Petition for perfection of agreement of partition. Citation granted on John Quinn, guardian of Wm. James Quinn, to show cause, &c., and on John Meanor and his minor children, for whom he is appointed guardian ad litem. Returnable May 13th at ten A. M.

Minor children of Julius A. Castor, deceased. Report of sales made, presented and confirmed *nisi*. Bond filed and approved.

Estate of Evan Reese, deceased. Petition for citation to John N. Jarrett, executor, to account. Citation granted.

Estate of Michael Sinn, deceased. Account taken and testimony taken.

Estate of David Cunningham, deceased. Bond of William Forsyth, administrator, in $10,000 filed and approved.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

This court was not in session on Saturday.

United States District Court—Judge Mc-Candless.

F. Ardary, bankrupt, city. Report of Register Harper on the petition of W. S. Miller confirmed *nisi*.

Gifford, Kunkle & Co., Clarion county, bankrupts. Order made for hearing on the petition the 28th inst. Meanwhile restraining Fenton, Frew & Co.

W. J. Young, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Order made for private sale of conflat, etc.

James Gilleland, bankrupt, city. Order made directing the resolution of composition to be recorded and binding.

Messrs. Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, city; petition for the ascertainment and liquidation of all legal liens presented and referred.

W. E. Schmertz & Co. *et al.* vs. Robert Fallon, Beaver county. Petition presented and usual order made to show cause granted; returnable on the 1st proximo.

Frederic Alexander, bankrupt, Allegheny. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS.

That Reduction in the Rates on Iron—Some More Facts for Business Men to Consider—The Pennsylvania Railroad's "Wonderful Sacrifice"—Interesting Comparison of Figures that Do Not Lie.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Mr. C. A. Carpenter, the agent in this city of the Pennsylvania Railroad, made the announcement on Saturday, through the press, that the freight rates on iron were reduced, thus giving our manufacturers a better opportunity to compete with those of other cities to the west of us. There are some people so unscrutable as to intimate that this *great reduction* (as the railroad people would have the public believe it to be) was given as a reward to our iron men for refusing to go, with other representatives of Pittsburgh trade and industry, before the House Committee on Commerce at Washington, and tell what they knew of the effects wrought on our city by unjust and unrighteous discriminations in freight charges. Be this as it may, we think we can show to the satisfaction of all fair-minded men that this "great reduction" does not amount to much after all, when the "true inwardness" of the railroad's policy is shown. They claim to have made an *actual sacrifice* in order to help the business of Pittsburgh. Let us see how it is. The proposed reduction is:

Pittsburgh to Baltimore	17c
Pittsburgh to Philadelphia	17c
Pittsburgh to New York	22c
Pittsburgh to Boston	27c

Now this same railroad carries freights for Western merchants and manufacturers over the same road, in the same cars, the same distances, and gets the following prices as its *pro rata* on the same classes of goods:

Pittsburgh to Baltimore	15½ c
Pittsburgh to Philadelphia	15½ c
Pittsburgh to New York	19 4-5c
Pittsburgh to Boston	15½ c

Give us Western men these latter rates, or anything very near them, and we venture the assertion that the mills and manufactories would be kept going the year round, there would be no quarreling or striking over a difference of twenty-five cents per ton for puddling iron, and the good influence of such a state of affairs would be felt in every artery of the city's trade.

THE RATES ON FLOUR.

We are still obliged to pay to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, for freight from Chicago to Pittsburgh, on Rising Sun flour, the following sums per car in excess of those charged to the cities named for through freights:

Philadelphia, per car	$ 9 25
New York, per car	10 22
Boston, per car	13 47

All Pittsburgh merchants drawing supplies from the West are thus made to pay a heavy tax for freights for the same distance and over the same roads, above the rates paid by dealers in Philadelphia, New York and Boston. These excessive freight charges are, of course, added to the price of the commodity, and in the end come out of the consumer's pocket.

Is it reasonable to expect that our manufacturing interests will ever prosper while kept under the blighting influences of such discriminations against them? We think not.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,
Wholesale Flour Merchants.

DISASTROUS FIRE

Total Destruction of One Hundred and Seventeen Cottages at the Tarentum Camp Meeting Ground—Loss About $50,000—Supposed Incendiarism.

About one o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out in one of the buildings at the Tarentum camp meeting ground, and in a short time one hundred and seventeen cottages, being all the buildings embraced in the camp inclosure, save two, were laid in ashes.

Following is a complete list of the names of those who owned cottages, together with the value of the buildings and the insurance:

James Cameron, value $250; W. T. Taylor, $150; John Mathews, $400, insured; J. H. Nobbs, $350, insured for $300; J. Perch meit, $250; Mrs. Sade Finnerty, $300; Mrs M. A. Cramer, $400 insured for $250; Wm Freeman, $300, insured for $200; W. R. H. Hill, $150; J. H. Walter $700, insured for $500; Wm. Sardin, $50; R. S. P. McCall, $150; Jos. Parker, $150; Thos. Parker, $150; J. O. Brown, $350, insured for $200; Mrs. Sidney, $350; Hoover, Shepherd & Stewart, $350; Mrs. C. Brown, $350; T. Dickson, $350; Mrs. S. Kennedy, $350; Smithfield charge dining hall, $3000; Mrs. Sarah Ann McLaudin, $200; Mrs. Ramsey, $200; J. W. Allison, $200; William Cows, $300; James Youngson, $1.00; Mrs. C. McKeen, $350; insured $150; J. H. Hillerman, $350; Hastings, $150; William I. Jackson, $400; W. W. Moorhead, $400; Smithfield parsonage, $300; insured $250; A. B. Burg, $350; R. Stirling, $300; Mrs. Jane Cooper, $350; E. T. Cassidy, $350; J. Hunter, $150; John Kennedy, $300; S. Morrison, $400; H. Samson, $400; Mrs. J. Stewart, $400; Mrs. Mary Ann Lowrie, $500, D. J. Morgan, $200; Samuel Davidson, $300; F. D. Nobbs, $400; insured $300; A. E. Evans, $400; Emma Snyder, $200; William Fox, $250; R. Westervelt, $350; Rev. M. E. Pugh, $200; James Kennedy; $600, insured; S. N. Fox, $300; Jno. B. Shirley, $500; E. F. Smythe, $300; J. Turner, $450; Henry Beaver, $200; J. H. Hemphill, $200; S. Allen, $150; the preacher's house $800, insured for $500; D. Rogers, $100; Mr. John Paisley, $250; S. Black, 100; J. Schallenberger, $350; Wm. R. Vanvirk, $500, insured for $300; M. Dravo, $200; A. L. W. Lewis, $400; Mr. A. Lewis, $400; Mrs. S. Chadwick, $100; J. H. Bascom, $350; J. B. Canfield, $400; Dr. Alter, $100; William Nelson, $200; G. W. Haines, $250; General A. Anderson, $500; Mrs. Symonds, $200; John Fullerton, $300, insured for $200; Robert Flynn, $350; J. W. McGraw, $300; William Adams, $250; A. J. Gibson, $200; William Ashburn, $250; J. D. Weeks, $150; Mrs. Robinson, $550, insured; George Corbett, $300; James M. Kier, $300; Mrs. S. M. Kier, $350; Joseph Miller, $300; J. H. Stewart, $300; James Boyd, $250; Mrs. Dr. H. Burgher, $400; B. F. Kennedy, $200; Mrs. C. Dravo, $100; Miss McFarland, $200; F. D. Wallaker, $250, insured for $200; Wm. Clark, $250; Miss Dame, $200; Miss Mary Evans, $300; John Reddy, $200; Mrs. S. Perry, $100; Mrs. N. Roney, $350; insured; James Sterling, $250, insured for $200; D. Wallaker & Co., $100, insured for $50.

The grounds belong to the members of the Methodist Episcopal churches of Pittsburgh, and are about four acres in extent. The cottages were arranged in a square, with the preachers' stand a little north of the center, and around it lay the auditorium. In the rear of the preachers' stand are three avenues, stretching toward the north boundary of the camp. The camp hotel stands near the main entrance, while the janitor's house is nearly opposite, on the left. These two buildings, and one cottage, owned by Mr. Goldinger, are the only ones which escaped the ravages of the flames.

The buildings were erected by the families occupying them, who paid ground rent to the association. The heaviest loss, therefore, falls upon the individuals named in the above list. The association also sustains a great loss in the destruction of the beautiful grove of forest trees which ornamented the ground.

Tarentum is about twenty miles from this city, on the West Penn road. The grounds on which the meetings were held are about two and a half miles from Natrona. The meetings have been conducted here for several years under the auspices of an association, which is officered as follows: President, Jacob H. Weiler. Vice President, Alexander Anderson; Secretary, William Freeman; Treasurer, John G. Matthews.

The fire is supposed to have been started by an incendiary.

Obituary.

We announce with sorrow the death of William H. Byram, which sad event occurred yesterday morning, at his residence on Anderson street, Allegheny. Deceased was born in Gardiner, Maine, in 1801, and in his early boyhood he became a sailor, advancing to the position of captain of a vessel before he had attained his majority. In 1838 he was largely interested in shipbuilding, and was a member of the company which started the Bristol line of steamers plying between New York and Boston. In 1858 Mr. Byram came to this city, where he has since been extensively engaged in the petroleum business. He was a vestryman of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, and was also a member of the Finance Committee of the Pittsburgh Diocese. He was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends for his goodness of heart and many other noble qualities. His son, Mr. H. H. Byram, of the *Dispatch*, and the other members of his family have our heartfelt sympathies in their great affliction.

The Reform School.

The Board of Managers of the Reform School, on Saturday, elected Mr. J. F. Loomis Superintendent of the institution, subject to the confirmation of the Board of Public Charities. The action at this time was occasioned by the fact that the new Morganza buildings are to be occupied at once, and Mr. Avery, the retiring Superintendent, desires relief as soon as possible. Mr. Loomis is well known here, and will make an efficient and careful officer. He was formerly in charge of the School of Reform at Providence, Rhode Island. More recently he has been acting as general agent in this section of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company. He is an experienced teacher, and has the reputation of being a thorough disciplinarian. He takes the place to-day.

Tarentum Camp Meeting.

The officers of the Tarentum Camp Meeting Association have decided to call the lot holders and all interested to meet on the grounds on Thursday next at nine o'clock A. M., to decide upon and make arrangements for re-building and to prepare for the coming gathering. A train will leave the West Penn depot at 6:46 Thursday morning. Arrangements will be made for excursion rates.

OUR CENTENNIAL.

Preparations to Begin for a Celebration in Pittsburgh—Meeting of the Committee—May 10th to be Observed.

At last there is a showing of probability that we will have a centennial celebration on Independence Day. It may be remembered that in January last, at the instance of John A. Fox, of the Fifteenth ward, Councils passed a preamble and resolution favoring a demonstration on the Centennial anniversary of the nation, and a committee to act in the matter was appointed, consisting of Messrs. John A. Fox, W. W. Nisbit, J. G. Wainwright, John Hughes, H. Darlington, R. H. Negley and R. H. Brown, with Presidents A. H. Gross and W. B. Negley. Mr. Fox was chosen Chairman of the committee, which is known as a standing Centennial Committee for 1876.

Since then no further action was taken until Saturday last, and many persons concluded that the matter was going to fail. A meeting was called on the afternoon of the day stated, when three members of the committee, Messrs. Fox, Hughes and Nesbit attended.

DOM PEDRO.

The paper of Dr. Donnelly relative to the extending of an invitation to the Emperor of Brazil, which had been referred to the committee, was first considered.

After the paper had been read by the Chairman, Mr. Hughes moved that councils be requested to extend the Emperor an invitation to visit our city and take a look at our manufacturing interests. The motion was adopted unanimously.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The committee then proceeded to the regular business of the day, and in this connection, the chairman read the proclamation of Governer Hartranft requesting that an historical sketch of each county, city and town of the State be prepared and read July 4th, and that the same be subsequently deposited with the Librarian of Congress.

Mr. Fox said that there were a number of men in this city who could give an excellent history of our county. He thought the proper thing would be to have a celebration here during the day and evening of the Fourth of July. Pittsburgh was usually backward in such matters, but in this Centennial year he thought it oughn't to hesitate. He believed in having a parade of the firemen and police during the day and fireworks at night. The military will be in Philadelphia that day, and as to the expense, we might imitate other places, by raising private subscriptions to defray the expenses, and Councils might possibly vote some money; but whether that would be legal or not, the speaker could not just now say.

Mr. Hughes said that if the private subscription plan was adopted we might expect the money from those who proved to be paying the heaviest taxes, and therefore he thought the most equitable way would be for councils to vote the money and thus the expenses would be divided among the taxpayers generally.

Chairman Fox, in answer to an inquiry from a member, said the fireworks display might be made from the arsenal grounds or from the Point.

Mr. Hughes was not in favor of adopting any programme until a fuller meeting of the committee could be had.

The chairman said he was desirous too of having some suggestions, as well from the public as the committee, of the proper mode to proceed in arranging for a celebration. He did not want to have a needless expense, but his idea was to get up a creditable display on as cheap a scale as possible.

Mr. Hughes moved that a sub-committee should be appointed to suggest some plan of action.

The programme arranged by the citizens of Johnstown was read by the chairman.

Mr. Nesbit thought some such arrangement would suit in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Hughes' motion to appoint a subcommittee to prepare a programme for the Fourth was adopted. The Chair appointed as the committee Messrs. Hughes, W. B. Negley and Nesbit.

The Chairman next called attention to the fact that the 10th of May—the day of opening of the centennial Exposition—had been made a legal holiday in Pennsylvania like Christmas, and thought some sort of recognition of the day should be made by Pittsburgh. He suggested that, if nothing more, all the church, school and fire bells be rung on that day.

Mr. Hughes was in favor of making the Fourth of July the big day, but said that it might well enough to make a request such as the chairman suggested.

A motion was then adopted that Hutchinson's Battery be requested to fire a salute on the 10th of May, that the church, school and fire bells be rung and that the day be otherwise observed.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Julius Cæsar," despite the money lavished on it in the way of new scenery, gorgeous dresses, etc., was a financial failure at the Opera House, last week. It goes to Cleveland this week, Mr. Gotthold accompanying Messrs. Aldrich and Roberts.

This evening we are to have the old favorite play, "Our American Cousin," with Mr. E. A. Sothern as *Dundreary*. He has well known that it requires only the announcement of his appearance to insure a full house. The play will be well put upon the stage, and up to the full strength of the Opera House company.

"Pique."

Daly's Fifth Avenue Theater company closed a highly successful week at the Academy on Saturday evening, all things considered, "Pique" having been produced at every performance. It will be played at Library Hall next season, with Miss Fanny Davenport in the leading character.

Library Hall.

Bartley Campbell's dramatization from McKnight's novel, "Old Fort Duquesne," was produced at Library Hall to full houses on Friday evening, Saturday afternoon and Saturday evening, by an amateur company, headed by Mrs. Dr. Sadler. The new play is said by those who have seen it to contain all the elements of popularity, the dialogue being spirited and the chances for the display of fine acting numerous, while there are thrilling situations and fine tableaux in almost every scene. The company acts excellently. The drama is to have three more representations at Library Hall, this evening, to-morrow and Wednesday evenings. Several new features will be introduced, including an Indian war dance, arranged and participated in by persons who have witnessed savage performances in the same line out West.

"Old Duquesne" is given under direction of the Fourteenth Regiment N. G. P., and the funds realized will go to aid in fitting that organization out for the Centennial.

The Young Women's Boarding Home.

An entertainment for the benefit of this praiseworthy institution will be given at Library Hall on the evening of May 2d, by the Stephen C. Foster Serenaders and the full Columbia Orchestra. Sale of seats begins to-morrow morning, at Kuake's music store, Sixth street.

Old Folks' Concert.

The grandest old folks' concert of the season will be given in the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. There will be a grand chorus of seventy in Centennial costumes, with piano, cornet, alto and tenor horns and bass viol accompaniment, under the direction of W. B. Slack. The price of admission, "four shillings," is very moderate, when the attractions are taken into consideration. From the programme we can promise all who go an evening of enjoyment. Seats are for sale at Kleber's, 122 Wood street.

Grand Exhibition.

The pupils of Mrs. Slack Davis' Dancing Academy will show what they can do, next Thursday evening, at Lafayette Hall, when their annual exhibition takes place. The seats are on sale at Kuake's music store, Sixth street.

Fire in Allegheny.

Shortly after twelve o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in an old frame carpenter shop on the corner of Hemlock street and White Oak alley, Allegheny, occupied by David Ewing. The flames had obtained considerable headway when discovered, and before the firemen got fairly to work the building was nearly destroyed. The loss on building, tools and stock will amount to about $700. The brick dwelling of Mr. E. A. Coyle, adjoining Ewing's shop, was on fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Freight Rates on Iron.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Since furnishing you with reduced rates on iron and iron pipe in car loads, the following correction has been made, viz:

Taking effect 24th inst., the rate on iron and iron pipe, car loads, Pittsburgh to Baltimore, will be 15½ cents per 100 pounds, instead of 17 cents per 100 pounds, as per my letter of yesterday. Yours truly,

C. A. CARPENTER, Agent.

Raid on a Gambling House.

About nine o'clock last night Lieutenant Wilbert, with a squad of patrolmen, made a descent on the "Red Hot Saloon," on Carson street, near the bridge, and captured Price Mitchell, the proprietor, together with David Wheeler, John Smith, Cornelius Ducket, Wm. Thompson and Lewis De Noria, all of whom were locked up at the Central Station on the charge of gambling.

Another Slide.

There was another slide on Brownsville avenue yesterday morning. This time about twenty-five feet of the stone wall tumbled down, causing a loss of about one hundred dollars.

THE following places of business were found open, by the police, on Saturday night, the proprietors having failed to look their doors: Grocery, No. 50 Elm street; trimming store, No. 483 Fifth avenue, and confectionery, No. 447 Fifth avenue.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Bible Society will meet this evening in the English Lutheran Church.

CITY COUNCILS meet this afternoon in regular session.

THE Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce will hold a regular meeting this afternoon, when a letter from a former well known citizen on the subject of finance will be read and discussed.

J. M., WHO writes from Midway, is respectfully informed that we cannot give space for the discussion of purely theological questions. The article on the prophesies is therefore declined.

THE time of dedicating the new school house in the thriving little borough of Beltzhoover (formerly a portion of Lower St. Clair township) has been changed from Tuesday evening to Friday evening next.

BARNHART LENHART was arrested Saturday night, on the bank of the river, by Officer Blakely, of Allegheny, who locked him up on a charge of drunkenness. Barney was about to drown himself when interrupted by the officer.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company will be held at Lang's Hall, 419 and 421 Liberty street, opposite the Union Depot, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 7:30 P. M., for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the election for President, Treasurer and Secretary, to be held May 2d.

DAVID BERKS has prosecuted Mrs. Daum, an Allegheny saloon keeper, for larceny by bailee, alleging that in November last he left in her possession clothing valued at $7, which she refuses to give up. The accused says Berks owed her $1 25 for board, and she holds the clothing for the debt. Alderman Edgar will hear the case to-day.

WM. HOLLENBOCK, an old mate and watchman on the steamer J. D. Parker, during the past six months, died at Memphis, on the 19th inst., of over-exertion and congestive chills. He leaves two children in Batavia, Ohio, and one married daughter in Cincinnati. The deceased was well known in this city, having resided here for many years.

THE statement in our report of last Friday's meeting of the Board of Health that $110 had been expended from the 1st of April for "funeral expenses" at the City Hospital alone, was incorrect. The expense was incurred in hauling water, removing patients from their residences to the hospital, and destroying infected clothing, as well as funeral expenses.

THE Allegheny Wharf Committee of the Pittsburgh Councils met Saturday evening, with Mr. Schwarm in the chair. The sub-committee appointed to ascertain whether the horse market on the wharf, between Seventh and Eighth, was a nuisance, reported that it was no nuisance, and recommended that no action be taken. The report was adopted. A resolution was adopted requesting the Mayor to instruct the police to watch for and arrest all parties throwing garbage on the wharf.

AN ALLEGHENY man, who believes in self-improvement, suggested to his wife recently that they should argue some question frankly and freely every evening, and try to learn more of each other. The question for the first night happened to be, whether a woman could be expected to get along without a spring hat, and he took the affirmative; but when he was last seen, he had climbed up into the hayloft and was pulling the ladder up after him.

NEWS reached Allegheny the other day of the drowning of William Sarver, of that city. Sarver had shipped on board the Lioness, one of Brown's boats. At Portland, Kentucky, he embarked in a skiff, with another, to go to the steamer Sandy City. On their way they were capsized by the wheel of the steamer John A. Wood, and Sarver was drawn under and drowned. Sarver was on the Allegheny on a pleasure during Mayor Callow's administration and also during the Exposition last, fall when he was on duty in the building. He leaves a wife and three children.

AT the meeting of Councils to-day an election will take place, in joint session for three members of the Board of Fire Commissioners for the ensuing three years. Those whose terms expire are Messrs. William B. Hays, Jenkin Jones and James A. Chambers. Mr. Hays of the Sixth ward and Mr. Jones of the South Side are candidates for re-election. They have both been attentive and efficient members. The other candidates are, William Coates, Eighth ward, Allegheny; Thirty-sixth ward, William Woods, Sixteenth ward, Dr. P. D. Perchment, East End, John L. Gibson, Ninth ward, John Boyd, Seventh ward, and W. Douglass, Thirtieth ward.

Another Great Special Sale by the Boston One Price Clothing House,

Commencing Friday, April 21. In consequence of the overwhelming success of our great sale of 45 60 pants, and to continue the great rush, the sale will be concluded to make a second special sale, consisting of

ABOUT 7,000 SPRING SUITS,

a portion of which were carried over from last year, and which they now propose to put on to the counters of their

TWENTY BRANCH STORES,

and close out at prices below the cost of manufacture. These suits were all made at our wholesale house, in Summer street, Boston, and not one single ready-made garments are offered for sale in this country.

THE DIFFERENT LINES

embrace many different styles and patterns, and are cut in both sack and frock. We do not advertise shoddy goods, but give our customers the products of the

BEST WOOLEN MANUFACTORIES

in the country.

We shall offer suits that last year were jobbed for $19, $12, $15, $18 and $22, for $8, $10, $12, $15, $17 and $20.

It is impossible to give

A LIST OF THE DIFFERENT LOTS,

and we will only call attention to the Canada tweed pants suits at $4.5; blue flannel suits for $17 which were sold last year for $22.

Remember, the sale commences to-day, and continues until the lots are disposed of.

Boston One Price Clothing House, 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

The New Atlas Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is conducted upon the European plan and will accommodate 4,000 guests at one dollar ($1 00) per day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lamps, Table Glassware, Stone China.

Fresh stock, latest patterns, at Armor's new store, No. 16 Sixth street, between Penn street and Suspension bridge. MWF

W. J. France, "the Grocer,"

has removed to No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

The Finest Cigars

in the market at 6 for 25 cents. "The Aroma" U. S. C. M.

Snuff Blighted Bellos.

Hopkinsville (Ky.) Democrat.

Talk about the opium eater or the whisky drinker; how much more are they to be pitied than the lady who is addicted to dipping snuff? We believe there is more snuff used in Hopkinsville than in any other place of its size in Kentucky, and its use is steadily on the increase. Hopkinsville has a reputation for beautiful women, but how long that reputation will last is hard to tell. Some of the prettiest women we knew ten or twelve years ago are now nothing but faded flowers. Lips that once looked like ripe cherries, will for ever be kiss from which a man would almost give his right arm, now look more like dried apples than anything else we can think of. The cheek, once full and rosy, is now sunken and colorless. The chin, which looks longer, now glories in a bronze-colored stripe, which reaches down to the throat.

We were going down the street the other day, and noticed a lady coming up. It was a windy March day, and the lady's skirts were lifted a little above her boot-tops. We knew the aristocratically arched foot, but hang it! what has become of the nicely rounded ankle? It wasn't there. When we got near enough to look into the lady's face we knew that snuff had done its work. Snuff is robbing women of their beauty and depriving them of husbands. It is more harmful than smoking, and more repulsive than chewing, and its use by ladies is almost as much to be condemned as the drinking of whisky by men; and if the ladies have grounds to talk about men drinking and smoking, they are assured that snuff dipping in the eyes of men is about as repulsive as the smell of a two-cent stogie, a half cigar, or a sniff of "rifle" whisky to the olfactories of the fair sex.

We indulge the hope that soon there will be an anti-snuff society formed which will be a twin sister of our temperance society. We have no idea how many ladies in our city will take exception to this article; if all that use snuff were to get after us, we would call their name legion, but we are upheld in our action by some of the most sensible mothers in town, in entering a protest against a habit, the adoption of which by a girl is almost as much to be dreaded by a parent as is the first taste of liquor by his boy.

Successful Experiment With a Steam Street Car in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of the 20th inst. says: Yesterday afternoon a trial of the Woodbury steam street car took place on the line of the Market Street Railway Company, and was witnessed by Mayor Stokley, members of Select and Common Councils and a number of invited guests. These all assembled at Front and Haverford road, and after the car was full, six horse cars were brought into requisition to accommodate the party. The car traveled out to the Centennial grounds and from there to the public buildings, passing around the shortest curve with ease and rapidity, frightened no horses, and went over the steepest grades on the road without any forced efforts. The engine of this car, which is vertical in its action, is built around the boiler and in turning a curve turns with the fore wheels. The smoke and steam are consumed by exhaust pipes, so that one of the most serious objections against steam travel is thus removed.

The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the past week was, by rail, 107,455 tons; by canal, 11,574 tons; total, 119,029 tons; against 11,889 tons for the corresponding week of last year; increase, 107,140 tons. The quantity sent for the year so far was 748,748 tons, against 519,224 tons for the same period of last year; increase, 230,524 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 392,662 tons; bituminous, 80,616 tons; total, 473,278 tons; against 198,561 tons anthracite and 88,467 tons bituminous—total 287,028 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite 194,101 tons; decrease of bituminous 7,851 tons. The quantity shipped from all the regions for the year was: Anthracite 3,206,341 tons, bituminous 766,708 tons—total 3,973,049 tons; against 2,916,275 tons anthracite and 746,052 tons bituminous—total 3,661,327 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite 291,666 tons; increase of bituminous 20,656 tons. Total increase 311,722 tons.—*Pottsville Miners' Journal.*

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Success of Government Troops in Jalisco—Destruction of Railways—Americans Exempted from Payment of Forced Loans.

HAVANA, April 22.—The French steamer has arrived from Mexico with dates to the 13th inst. The revolution in Jalisco has made little progress. The Government troops have been generally successful. Rosendo Marquez has been taken prisoner and was being tried by court martial. The *Pronunciados* occupied the entire State of Sinaloa continued. In the interior States the revolutionary movements were of no consequence. General Escobedo was raising troops in San Luis Potosi. He was pressing men into the service, which caused much ill feeling. The seat of war was in the States of Oaxaca and Puebla. Generals Alatorre and Corella had retired to Tehuacan. General Alatorre was unsuccessful in his efforts to take the City of Oaxaca, having met with a reverse. He abandoned his wounded on his retreat. It was supposed he was awaiting reinforcements. It was rumored he had tendered his resignation. General Lobeza, at the head of 1,500 troops, had occupied Chalchicomula, in the State of Puebla, the rebels flying. The revolutionists had occupied Jalapa. The rebels had again cut the railway between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, and trains were only running to Puebla. General Figueroa, at the head of a body of revolutionists, had destroyed the railway at Orizaba and Paso del Macho, demanding $35,000 from the Directors. The State of Chiapas was in a state of siege.

GALVESTON, April 22.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Brownsville says the following official dispatch has just been received from Laredo:

FORT MCINTOSH, April 22, 1876.

Quintana resumed his position at New Laredo this morning with about sixty men, well armed and mounted. The following letter has been sent to American merchants, including those who have taken refuge on this side of the river: By order of the military commander of this place, you are ordered to appear before said military commander immediately, failing in which, military action will be taken. Independence and liberty!

JUAN RODERIGUEZ.

Dated Municipal Headquarters, New Laredo, Mexico, April 22, 1876.

On the above being made known to General Labarra, he sent the following telegram:

To Col. Quintana, New Laredo, Mexico:

On your own responsibility I order you not to force American citizens, or other foreigners, to pay prestimo, or any forced orders, for money. On you depends all that may happen in this military district.

LABARRA.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The Princess Isabella died on Saturday in Lisbon, Portugal.

Charles E. Strong, a lawyer, was on Saturday elected assignee of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York.

Hon. Harrison Cockerell, ex-State Senator, accidently killed himself by a pistol shot yesterday at Richmond, Kentucky.

Josiah F. Updegraft, cashier of the People's Bank of Wheeling, died on Saturday from injuries received by being thrown from a buggy, a few days ago.

A special dispatch to the London *Post* from Berlin says that Dr. Schweinfurth, the German explorer, now in the employment of the Khedive, has resigned the Presidency of the Geographical Society of Egypt in consequence of a dispute with General Stone, Chief of Staff of that Army.

Zachariah Epstein, of Louisville, has been willed $250,000 by the death of his brother in Germany, whose effects are estimated at a million gold. Epson, who died, has four brothers and a sister, none of whom have seen him for forty-two years, when he sudd